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Bill Clinton's Nemesis, Or Rancorous Remains Of an Old Friendship

By Laura Blumenfeld

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — He winds through the foothills of the Ouachita Mountains, aims and fires, verbal buckshot intended for a man long gone from these parts: Past the creek and the hog sheds and Ozark Annie's Gift Shop, Cliff Jackson riddles a man he once called friend.

"Deceit, manipulation, exploitation," Mr. Jackson says, his characterization of Bill Clinton's approach to people. His eyes never bug, his voice never wobbles. He speaks with the confidence of someone with no doubts.

For years he has been trying to spread the word. During the presidential campaign, he tipped off reporters about Mr. Clinton's draft record. Last week, he produced Arkansas state troopers to declare that the president was unfaithful and tried to bribe people to keep quiet about it.

Joking about his sudden prominence, Mr. Jackson says, "People wonder, 'Who is this kid?'"

Like Mr. Clinton, Mr. Jackson was a poor, smart boy from southwestern Arkansas. Both were born in 1946, won fellowships to Oxford, attended good law schools and then came home to Little Rock. They were politically ambitious.

But Mr. Jackson lacked the luster, the backlit radiance that assures public success. While Mr. Clinton was smooth and outgoing, Mr. Jackson was a quiet loner. If Mr. Clinton was velvet, Mr. Jackson was Velcro.

In 1976, they both ran for office in Arkansas. Mr. Clinton won easily in a statewide contest. Mr. Jackson — a Republican who ran as an independent — lost in a county race and retreated from politics.

Clinton people say that "deceit, manipulation and exploitation" apply more aptly to Mr. Jackson than to the president. "Cliff is like a pimple that keeps coming back," says Betsy Wright, a close Clinton aide from Little Rock. "He is so hungry for fame that he is obsessed with making it at Bill Clinton's expense."

Mr. Jackson says he is spurred by "love for my country," that he is not carrying on a vendetta but exposing the abuse of power.

But anyone who has been to high school will recognize the story of Bill and Cliff. At Oxford, where they met 23 years ago, they were similarly bright and driven. One accomplished his highest goals. The other watched, simmering. They were the only two Arkansians in a

strange land, Oxford, September 1968, and two boys who grew up 20 miles apart — Bill in Hot Springs, Cliff in Antioch — met in England. Mr. Clinton was a Rhodes scholar, Mr. Jackson was there on a Fulbright.

The friendship was casual, although Mr. Jackson recalls details with remarkable clarity. The pair visited each other's rooms, played basketball on the same B-league team — Cliff a center, Bill a forward — and won the championship with a 17-6 season record. Mr. Jackson remembers a game of shooting baskets they played against each other. The match went on forever with one point to go, then Bill sank "a side shot from out a ways and I finally lost."

They also turned up at the same parties. And after a couple of months Mr. Jackson began to think that Mr. Clinton's glad-handing was "phony, plastic."

"I'd never seen anyone so obsessed with power," he says. "I was fiercely competitive; he was the first guy who was more competitive than me."

He perceived Mr. Clinton's gregariousness as political zeal. "I knew at Oxford Bill would be president."

A mutual friend at Oxford, a Rhodes scholar named Jim Waugh, says that Mr. Jackson was really the more ambitious of the pair. He says that Mr. Jackson's endless monologues on his feelings toward Mr. Clinton can be summed up in a word — "Jealousy."

"When Bill was in the room he was the center of attention. Bill went out of his way to include people," Mr. Waugh says. "Cliff was a misanthrope, a sort of scratchy, prickly person. He just didn't have the acumen Bill had to make people feel comfortable."

While Mr. Jackson says that Mr. Clinton was a shameless womanizer, Mr. Waugh says, "Of all my friends at Oxford, Cliff was the most obsessed by sex."

In the summer of 1969, Mr. Jackson's vague distaste for Mr. Clinton jelled. He wrote to a friend about Bill Clinton in a letter dated Aug. 27, 1969: "His syrupy-sweet cultivation of friendships, and tendencies... to speak in the servative about everyone and everything, rather than on my nerves."

Mr. Jackson, then a Republican with connections, says he had helped pull strings to kill Mr. Clinton's draft notice. Mr. Jackson himself had a 1-Y deferment from a "friendly doctor" for medical reasons. He suffered from allergies and

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An IRA Killing Blackens Hopes for a Quick Peace

By William E. Schmidt

LONDON — An Irish Republican Army sniper on Thursday shot to death a British soldier on patrol in Northern Ireland, raising doubts whether the leadership of the IRA was giving any consideration to a two-week-old British-Irish initiative aimed at bringing peace to the province.

The killing, which the IRA publicly acknowledged, was the first in the province since Dec. 15, when the IRA's political wing, the Irish Republican Socialist Party, called for a ceasefire and violence in favor of seat at peace talks on the future of Northern Ireland.

It came a day after the IRA issued its annual New Year's message, signaling that it wanted peace but was not yet prepared to give up its 25-year-old armed campaign to drive the British out of the province and reunite Ireland. But in their statement Wednesday, the group did not outright reject the peace initiative, suggesting instead that the peace initiative was premature, as it was not based on a ceasefire.

The soldier was killed by a single sniper's bullet while on foot patrol in the village of Crossmaglen, along the border with the Irish Republic. It was the fifth attack on British soldiers and security personnel in the province since the IRA ended its annual 72-hour Christmas ceasefire Monday. On Wednesday night, a soldier was slightly wounded when a mortar was fired on a British patrol in Belfast.

Coming in the days after Christmas, during a period which British and Irish leaders have described as a historic window of opportunity

for peace, the killing provoked varying expressions of outrage and despair.

"To murder when peace is being explored is cynical and offensive to everyone, and can only add to speculation that consideration of peace is not being taken seriously by the IRA," said Seamus Mallon, the deputy leader of the moderate Social Democratic and Labor Party, which claims the largest number of adherents among the mostly Catholic republican community in Northern Ireland.

But while Sir John Wheeler, Britain's senior official in Northern Ireland, called the killing a "wicked crime," he held out hope the IRA might still come around. "In these last days of 1993, after so much death and terror, is the 'Provisional' IRA really going to continue to kick peace in the teeth?" he asked. "It is still not too late to make 1994 the year of peace."

Others feared the killing would only increase resistance and suspicion of the peace initiative among members of the mostly Protestant Unionist community, who make up the majority of the people in Northern Ireland and support the continuation of the province's historic links with Britain.

In the two weeks since Prime Ministers John Major of Britain and Albert Reynolds of Ireland challenged the IRA to take up their so-called "framework for peace," republican militants in the province have stopped short of an outright rejection of the initiative, suggesting instead they are still mulling it over.

Both Dublin and London say the framework, as it now stands, is nonnegotiable, and the next step is for the IRA to call a ceasefire and

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Bonn Charges 4 Rightists In Arson Deaths of Turks

By Rick Atkinson

BERLIN — Four ultrarightist youths were charged Thursday with murder in the arson deaths of five Turks last May in the West German town of Solingen, the federal prosecutor's office announced.

The charges capped a seven-month investigation into the attack, which claimed more victims than any other act of xenophobic violence since German reunification in 1990.

The murders triggered several days of rioting by members of Germany's large Turkish population and prompted international demands that Bonn crack down harder on far-right terrorism.

In keeping with German judicial procedures, the accused were identified only as two juveniles, both aged 16, and two older defendants, Martin C., 24, and Christian B., 20. All four have been in police custody for seven months.

The indictment sets the stage for a trial in Düsseldorf, probably early next year.

Manfred Hofmann, a spokesman for the prosecutor's office, said in a telephone interview that the delay in bringing charges was to ensure that the investigation was carried out thoroughly and carefully.

The defendants were charged with 5 counts of murder, 14 counts of attempted murder and aggravated arson.

According to a statement from the prosecutor's office, three of the defendants were involved in a brawl on the night of May 29 at a Solingen pub with two foreigners they mistakely assumed were Turks. Thrown out of the bar and vowing revenge, they were joined by the fourth suspect as they headed toward a house occupied by several Turkish families.

As the two older defendants stood watch on the street, the two others allegedly set fire to the front hallway with newspapers soaked in flammable liquids.

"The four accused fled after the crime," the

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'A Victory for Sanity' After Such Hatred



Claudio Celli of the Vatican and Yossi Beilin of Israel exchanging copies of the pact on recognition in Jerusalem on Thursday.

Israel and the Vatican to Open Embassies Within 4 Months

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel and the Vatican recognized each other Thursday, trying to put behind them a "history full of hatred, fear and ignorance" between Jews and Roman Catholics.

The accord came at the end of a series of diplomatic breakthroughs for Israel, and it gave the Vatican what it hopes will be a voice in the future of the city of Jerusalem.

Israel's deputy foreign minister, Yossi Beilin, and Claudio M. Celli, the Vatican's secretary of state, signed an agreement of principles at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

"The signing was a victory for sanity, the Jewish people and the state of Israel," Mr. Beilin said.

"Behind the agreement there are thousands of years of history full of hatred, fear and ignorance, with a few islands of understanding, of cooperation," he said.

"The influence the Vatican has on the Catholic nations of the world and on almost a billion believers is tremendous," Mr. Beilin added.

Monsieur Celli called it an event "of fundamental religious and spiritual significance for millions of people."

Full embassies will be named and embassies opened after subcommittees work out legal details and the accord is ratified by the Israeli government. Israel said ambassadors would be appointed within four months.

President Ezer Weizman said he hoped it would open the way for a visit by John Paul II, the first by a Pope to Israel in 30 years. He has accepted an invitation in principle, but no date has been set.

While Mr. Beilin was hailing the agreement as opening a new era in

relations, dissenting voices in Israel said there was too much bloodshed to be erased by a scrap of paper.

Outside the building, about 80 religious Israelis demonstrated against it. They chanted "The People of Israel Live!" and waved signs recalling the incision.

Critics argued the church must not be forgiven for 2,000 years of bigotry that claimed the suffering of the Jews was God's punishment for their refusal to accept Christianity, which they said fostered anti-Semitism and planted the seeds for the Holocaust in which six million Jews perished during World War II.

Haaretz, Israel's liberal daily, said the church "persecuted the Jews in the Middle Ages and the pages of its history are stained with Jewish blood." The paper added that the church "should not be forgiven for this."

Other papers voiced suspicion that the Vatican took the step after so many years only to elbow into the final status talks on Jerusalem that are supposed to be completed by 1998 under the accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

A Vatican statement stressed that it seeks an internationally declared "special status" for Jerusalem and guarantees about freedom of worship and access to the holy places for all religions.

The church had resisted recognition of the Jewish state since its establishment in 1948, citing Israel's treatment of Palestinians in the

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Talk of Taiwan Thaw Chills Hong Kong

By Kevin Murphy

HONG KONG — A reversal of Taipei's four-decade ban on direct transport links with China, a move unexpectedly supported by Taiwan's economics minister, could signal a shift in Asian trade away from Hong Kong.

The Taipei stock market shot up nearly 5 percent Thursday, to its highest close of the year, after Economics Minister Chiang Pin-kung advocated opening direct shipping routes to China as a means of boosting the island's economy.

But in Hong Kong, which has served as

middleman for Beijing and Taipei ever since the Nationalist army was defeated by the Communists and fled to Taiwan in 1949, analysts expressed concern that the policy shift in Taiwan would hurt the British colony's economy.

"Hong Kong will lose millions and millions," Roy Deliyev, a lawyer in Hong Kong and a vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce, told Bloomberg Business News.

"Hong Kong becomes less and less of a staging area for China business, and that's a big problem."

Taiwan's business community has increasingly urged ignoring political considerations and pushing for increased contact with China's

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ANTI-WAR PROTEST IN GEORGIA — A refugee from the republic of Abkhazia pleading for peace on Thursday in a demonstration in the Georgian capital, Tbilisi.

In India, 'Decent Marriage' Often Has a Fatal Flaw

By Edward A. Gargan

BANGALORE, India — A few days ago, police arrested Nagavani's husband. It came none too soon: She's still alive.

"My husband wanted a house in his name," she began, whispering. "He wanted a 30,000-rupee scooter," about \$1,000.

"He said if I did not give him this, he would take me to the top of a building and push me down."

"He bent me," she continued, a quiet matter-of-factness cushioning her words. "He hit me on the back. He used to poke me with a needle on my back. He kept saying, I am an engineer and we must have lots of things. Last night they arrested my husband for dowry harassment."

The experience of Miss Nagavani, who has only one name, is increasingly common. Despite a 32-year-old statute banning dowries, the practice has now spread both among untouch-

ables, who never traditionally gave dowries, and, with a vengeance, among the growing middle classes.

And with the spread of the practice has come a rapid rise in the killing of women for not providing dowries that are opulent enough, that are in the eyes of the husband and his family too meager for their status and needs.

Here in India's Silicon Valley, a growing city of high technology, computer enthusiasts and a newly entrenched middle class, dowry abuse has reached epidemic proportions.

In the first two months of 1993, the records are available, 161 cases of dowry deaths, were turned over to the city's detectives.

In 1992, 4,785 women were killed by their husbands for not having provided adequate dowries, according to government statistics. By the last day of 1992, 146 men were in the Delhi High Court for killing or abusing their wives in

North Korea And U.S. Cite Progress on Nuclear Rift

Issues of Inspection And Talks With South 'Closer' to Resolution

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — North Korea announced Thursday that there had been a "breakthrough" in the latest round of talks with the Americans over its suspected nuclear weapons program.

In a separate statement in Washington several hours later, the State Department said U.S. negotiators had "moved closer" to obtaining North Korean agreement on two key points: allowing United Nations technicians to inspect nuclear sites north of Pongpyong and opening a dialogue with South Korea on the nuclear issue.

The comments by the two sides were the most promising sign to date that a diplomatic resolution may be possible in a dispute seen by some as the most dangerous international issue facing President Bill Clinton.

The United States and its allies fear that North Korea is close to building a nuclear bomb from materials associated with a legitimate nuclear power program. The North Koreans contend the program is for peaceful purposes only, but nevertheless have refused to open all their sites to international inspection, which they are required to do under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The first solid report of progress came in a dispatch early Thursday from the official North Korean press agency KCNA monitored in Tokyo. It quoted a North Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman who said a deal was close after talks in New York on Wednesday.

"Through the latest contact, the sides removed a series of stumbling blocks which had brought the D.P.R.K.-U.S. talks to a deadlock and made a breakthrough for the progress of the talks by displaying the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation," the spokesman said.

He said that the United States had expressed readiness to stop its annual military exercises with South Korea. Pyongyang, in exchange, had basically agreed to the resumption of inspections of its nuclear sites by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the spokesman said.

"We will make continued efforts for a complete solution of the nuclear issue through the D.P.R.K.-U.S. talks," the spokesman said. He did not give details of when the talks would resume.

Later in the day, the State Department issued a statement saying: "Our objectives in the current round of informal talks in New York remain North Korean acceptance of the IAEA inspections required to maintain safeguards at seven declared nuclear sites in North Korea and commencement of a serious dialogue between the North and the South on the nuclear issue."

"As a result of the most recent talks, we believe we have moved closer to meeting those objectives," the statement said.

"We expect our dialogue to continue," the department said. "No new meeting is currently scheduled but we expect to have further contacts soon."

In anticipation of a breakthrough, the South Korean government held a high-level strategy meeting in Seoul according to South Korea's Yonhap news agency.

Song Young Il, South Korea's deputy minister for reunification, said, "The United States and North Korea have yet to arrive at complete agreement, but their positions seemed an accord to a substantial extent."

The South Korean agency quoted officials as saying after a meeting, at which Prime Minister Lee Hoi-hang presided, that the government believed the talks in New York may

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Kiosk

Sudan Expels Britain's Ambassador

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Sudan has ordered the British ambassador in Khartoum to leave the country, the Sudanese news agency, SUNA, reported Thursday. Britain confirmed the report and called the move "a totally unjustified action."

The report said Ambassador Peter Streams was given two weeks to leave. There was no immediate explanation but the move coincided with a dispute in which the archbishop of Canterbury, George Carey, has decided to visit the rebel-held area of southern Sudan but not Khartoum.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said that the Sudanese charge d'affaires in London had been summoned to explain the expulsion.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	18.45	Up	0.05%
	3,775.88		111.04

The Dollar		Previous Close	
New York	73.55	73.55	1.7275
London	77.62	77.62	1.477
Yen	1.625	1.625	111.25
FF	8.83	8.83	5.8659

General News

The PLO said it hopes to reach agreement soon on Israeli troop pullouts. Page 5.

Leisure

At 70, Franco Zeffirelli shows no signs of slowing down, with a recent opera production in Rome and a new film. Page 6.

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60.10 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12.00 FF
Cameroon	700 CFA	Niger	10.00 FF
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Réunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 FF
Germany	480 CFA	Senegal	480 CFA
Gabon	1,000 CFA	Spain	200 PTAS
Greece	280 Dr	Tunisia	1,000 DT
Ivory Coast	500 CFA	Turkey	1.10 TL
Japan	1.10 US\$	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Lebanon	US\$1.50	U.S. Mail	(Eur.) \$1.10

Poland: Europe's New Drugs Hub

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — When four containers of fish from Nigeria arrived at the airport recently, customs officers were suspicious about the unusual cargo.

Fish from Nigeria, they thought. So they searched, and they discovered, packed with the 55 kilograms of carp, half a ton of marijuana worth about \$2 million on the street.

A few weeks before, Polish officials on the border with Belarus seized 4.5 tons of hashish that had been secreted in a shipment of fermented raisins from Afghanistan.

And earlier this year, the Costa Rican ambassador to Poland was arrested at the Warsaw airport with about 10 kilograms of pure heroin in his luggage, with a street value of \$900,000, while another drug bust netted 100 kilograms of cocaine from South America, with a value of about \$7.5 million.

These drug seizures reflect a sharp increase in narcotics entering Poland. Some of it is for a growing domestic market, but most of the drugs are en route to Western Europe, and even the United States, where federal law enforcement officials have expressed alarm about heroin being smuggled into the country from Poland. The volume is expected to increase.

And while law enforcement officials in Eastern Europe say Poland has become the biggest transshipment point, drug trafficking has also increased sharply throughout the region, in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania, as well as in Russia.

In February, a staggering 1.2 tons of cocaine was seized in St. Petersburg, in a container of

canned meat that had been sent by ship from Colombia.

Russian officials believe that the cocaine was to be divided into smaller parcels and smuggled into various Western European cities, where the street value would have been in excess of \$75 million.

Increasingly, organized criminal elements from Russia and other former Soviet republics, where law and order has almost completely broken down, are operating in Eastern Europe.

This new element is not only moving into other traditional organized crime fields, like prostitution, but into arms smuggling as well, often financing the purchase of weapons with their enormous drug profits, law enforcement officials say.

"It is an explosion," said Maciej Lubik, a senior Polish customs official and director of the Eastern European office of the Customs Cooperation Council, an international organization, about the growth of the drug traffic in the region.

"The Americans are very, very alarmed," he said, adding that he had been working closely with officials from the U.S. Customs Service and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

No one knows for sure the total volume of drugs now moving through Eastern Europe — the countries have only recently begun keeping records of seizures, and they are spotty at best — but Mr. Lubik said that at most only 5 percent of the drugs moving through Eastern Europe were being seized.

He estimated that at least 25 percent of the heroin being consumed in Western Europe was now passing through Eastern Europe, and he said that of the 30 tons of hashish seized in all of Europe this year, half had been found in Poland and Bulgaria.

Drug syndicates are turning to Eastern Europe in the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union, which has brought an end to rigid border controls, and in the wake of the war in Yugoslavia, which has led to a disruption of traditional drug routes.

And the former Communist countries, confronted by a problem they did not face until recently, are woefully unprepared, handicapped by inadequate laws, a lack of experience and paltry resources.

Once a drug dealer has contraband in an Eastern European country, he finds it easier to move it West. This is because a person landing in New York or Amsterdam or London from Prague or Warsaw is not as likely to arouse suspicion as a person arriving from Bogotá, Istanbul or Lagos.

This month, the German authorities seized 290 kilograms of heroin entering the country from the Czech Republic in a shipment of Turkish nuts. Worth an estimated \$18 million on the street, it was the largest heroin seizure ever in Germany, officials said.

In October, at the Black Sea port of Constantia, Romanian customs officials seized more than 4 tons of hashish, worth just over \$20 million on the street in Western Europe, packed in tea shipped from Kenya on a Uganda-registered ship. Three days later, they found another 7 tons of hashish, worth about \$31 million, on another Ugandan freighter, this time secreted among textiles.

The illegal narcotics are entering along a number of routes. From Afghanistan, Pakistan, Thailand and Burma comes heroin, following through Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and the Czech Republic and into Western Europe. Previously, the major heroin route was through Yugoslavia.

Also from the fields of Central

Asia come hashish and marijuana, which move by truck through Russia, the Caucasus and Ukraine and into Poland before reaching the ultimate markets. A third route is from Africa, primarily Nigeria, by air and sea.

Even cocaine from Latin America is showing up in Eastern Europe. "The Colombian cartels are beginning to forge links with local traffickers," said Rensselaer W. Lee 3d, an American who has been studying the drug trade for a decade and has turned his attention in recent years to Eastern Europe.

In April the Polish authorities seized 100 kilograms of cocaine, with a street value of \$7.5 million, in the port of Szczecin.

The ship had come from Latin America, and one of the men arrested with the cocaine had links to the Medellín cartel and had previously smuggled drugs from the Netherlands to England, Polish officials said.

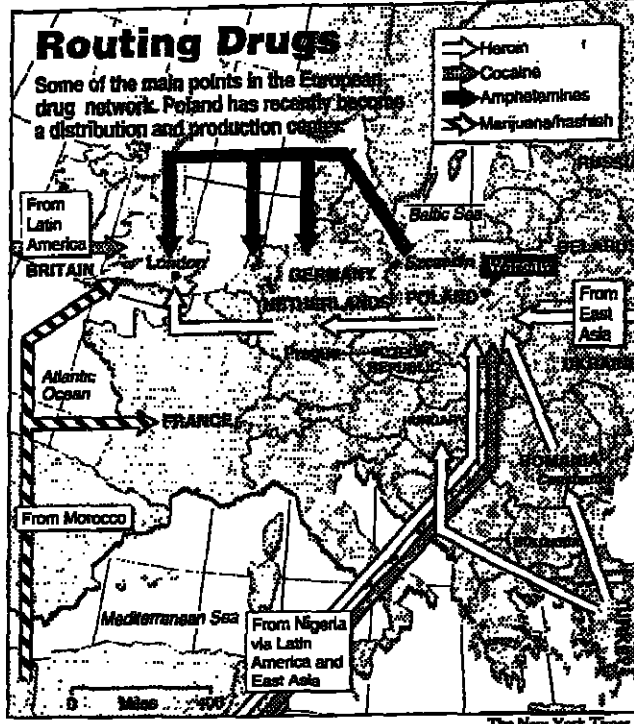
Officials here are beginning to investigate heroin from the cocaine entering Poland from Latin America is being routed to the United States.

Until now most of the drugs coming into Eastern Europe have been destined for Western Europe.

"There is no immediate threat to the U.S. yet, but I would underscore 'yet,'" Mr. Lee said. "It is only a matter of time."

East European laws make it difficult to keep drugs from entering and leaving the countries. In Poland, for instance, possession of drugs for personal use is not a crime.

"It is a progressive law, one of the most humanitarian in the world," said Andrzej Kowesko, of the Interpol office in Warsaw. But he added, "It was written by doctors, by sociologists, by everyone but police officers."



Although smuggling and sale of narcotics are illegal, there is little risk of being caught unless someone is extremely careless. This is because undercover and sting operations are prohibited by law in Poland, as they are in the Czech Republic and Bulgaria.

Not in these countries is it possible to have a "controlled delivery" — that is to follow the drug courier to find the person to whom he is delivering the drugs.

These laws are left over from the Communist era, but in that time the police had whatever power they wanted, and drug users and traders were often charged with "crimes against the state" and severely punished.

In Poland and the Czech Republic, efforts are under way to change these laws, but police officials in these countries said they did not expect their parliaments to act swiftly.

Even with new laws, without vast resources, East European governments will have little chance against the drug trade, which is in the hands of organized criminal syndicates.

An increasing number of syndicates are run by Russians or others from the former Soviet Union; these groups have long tentacles and ruthless methods of operation.

In many of the countries of Eastern Europe there is a lack of resources and training. Trying to help remedy this problem, the Germans and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration have started conducting classes for law enforcement officials in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union in how to detect drugs and arrest smugglers.

"We are complete newcomers, greenhorns," Mr. Lubik, the senior Polish customs officer, said.

In South Africa, the Deadliest Weapon Is the Car

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The world imagines South Africa as a country where people are forever killing each other with AK-47 automatic rifles. That is not entirely true. More often, they kill each other with automobiles.

By New Year's Day, when this season of peak highway peril is over, the toll should reach about 10,000, three times the number who will have died in political violence.

One of South Africa's more embarrassing claims to world stature is this: It kills off a higher annual percentage of its population with cars than any other nation for which statistics are available.

This is the season when South Africa encourages its citizens to puzzle over their egregious highway behavior.

It is summer in the Southern Hemisphere, a time of vacations, when families clog the highways headed for beaches and game parks, when migrant workers pack into minibuses for the ride home, when the roads are

lined with pot-smoking drunk on holiday cheer.

The township was subsiding for a few weeks, and newspapers fill the space with the daily highway body count.

The police and emergency services stage an all-out campaign, employing breath-test roadblocks and televised warnings against drunken driving.

Michael Simpson, a Pretoria psychiatrist who specializes in the psychiatric effects of trauma and violence, contends the carnage is a symptom of a country seething with the frustrations of apartheid and uncertainty.

"The sense of powerlessness amongst all sections of the population is very high," he said, and it is reflected, too, in staggering rates of family violence, murder and suicide.

"What one seems to see here is massive aggressiveness using the vehicle as a weapon," he said. "People literally try to drive off the road when your offense has been that you are driving within the speed limit, which is considered here to be an action of provocation."

Others say, more simply, the death rate reflects the lethal combination of many good cars — South Africa supports its own BMW factory — and many bad drivers.

"The cars in South Africa are as good as any in the world, if not better," said Lawrence Barit, a lawyer who wrote a dissertation on drunken driving. "The roads are on a par with Europe. What is wrong? It's the driver."

Mr. Barit estimates that as many as 40 percent of South African drivers never bother to take the rigorous state driving test. Instead, they buy legal but meaningless licenses from the quasi-autonomous homeland authorities, or drive unlicensed.

They drive inebriated and fatigued, fearful of stopping to rest on highways sometimes plagued by bandits. They flout the speed limit, which is 120 kilometers an hour on most intercity roads.

They overtook their vehicles, stuffing dozens into a 16-passenger minivan, cramming children into the back of pickup trucks, assuring accidents of spectacular scale.

Only one black South African in 100 actually owns a car, compared to half of the whites, but blacks are a large majority of those killed on the roads.

Partly this is because poverty confines so many to squatter camps alongside the highways; nearly half of those killed on the roads last year were pedestrians, almost all of them black, but while crossing highways or stumbling home from township taverns.

Of 20 countries for which he could get statistics, Mr. Barit said, South Africa has the highest number of deaths per 100,000 inhabitants — 30, compared with 19 in the United States and 27 in South Korea, the second worst.

By the rating Mr. Barit prefers — the number of people killed for every 100 million kilometers of driving — South Africa is not as bad as Kenya, which has few cars, or South Korea, which has many cars but short distances. South Africa ranks third and is eight times as lethal as the United States or England, the countries, Mr. Barit noted, "we like to compare ourselves with."

Synagogue Damaged in Moscow Fire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — A fire Thursday badly damaged the Maryina Kosha Synagogue, one of only three synagogues in Moscow.

Fire investigators said it was too soon to tell what caused the fire, which started at around 3 A.M. Fire fighters battled the blaze at the two-story wooden building for four hours.

The synagogue was built 10 years after the 1917 revolution and was for many years one of only two functioning synagogues in Moscow.

"We hope it is not arson," said Rabbi Berel Lazar.

The poverty and general disorder that have followed the 1991 Soviet collapse have been accompanied by a rise in overt anti-Semitism.

Anti-Semitic slogans and posters have become common at hard-line demonstrations. Vandals have attacked Moscow's main synagogue several times this year. Jewish graves in St. Petersburg have been desecrated and the newspaper Pravda has accused Jews of ritual murder.

The rabbi said the synagogue had not been the target of previous attacks nor received any threats.

Russia's Jewish community has been alarmed by the strong showing of the ultranationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy in the parliamentary elections on Dec. 12. Mr. Zhirinovskiy says he is committed to fighting Zionism but denies being anti-Semitic.

There is little official discrimination against Russia's 2.5 million Jews. Since the Soviet collapse, they have reopened synagogues, schools, camps and even a kosher restaurant in Moscow. (AP, Reuters)

Policeman Killed In South Africa

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — A policeman was found shot to death and two others were wounded in black township Thursday as the death toll for South Africa's police officers reached a record 256. Last year, 226 policemen were killed; in 1991 the number was 145.

Police Major Ruben Bloomberg said most of the slain officers died off duty, usually on their way home or to work. The department does not give a racial breakdown of victims, but black officers are frequent targets of township militants who consider them collaborators with the white-led government.

The latest victim was black. Constable Patrick Mishi was found early Thursday in the Johannesburg area township of Daveyton with bullet wounds in his head and chest. Two other black officers were wounded in attacks in other area townships Thursday, police said.

South Africa's police officers are often the target of attacks by township militants who consider them collaborators with the white-led government.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Bosnia Aid Accords Broken, UN Says

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Reuters) — Bosnia's warring factions are placing millions of civilians at risk this winter by disregarding agreements to allow aid deliveries to people trapped by the 21-month-old war, a United Nations official said on Thursday.

"The ongoing low level of deliveries throughout Bosnia makes a mockery of the two agreements the warring factions signed recently," said Ray Wilkinson, spokesman in Sarajevo for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. He said aid deliveries to Bosnia-Herzegovina were running at a rate of 16,000 to 19,000 tons per month, compared with a target of 45,000 to 50,000 tons.

Bosnia's Muslim, Serbian and Croatian factions agreed in November to cooperate with the United Nations in permitting aid deliveries to about 2.7 million civilians believed in need of food, fuel, medicine, clothes and blankets to survive the winter. But Mr. Wilkinson said all three factions continued to obstruct aid deliveries when it suited their military or political purposes.

Kiev Acts to Curb Nuclear Smuggling
KIEV (Reuters) — Ukraine has moved to tighten control over its nuclear material amid widespread concern about attempts to smuggle radioactive substances abroad.

The news agency Interfax-Ukraine said Thursday that the security service and Interior Ministry had been put in charge of investigating cases of missing or stolen radioactive materials and of monitoring security procedures at Ukraine's five nuclear power stations.

The increased controls were ordered by the former Soviet republic's president, Leonid M. Kravchuk. Last week police in Odessa seized from smugglers 300 grams (10 ounces) of highly radioactive material with an estimated value of \$1.2 million.

Extremists Claim Philippine Attacks
DAVAO CITY, Philippines (Reuters) — A previously unknown extremist group said it bombed two mosques in the southern Philippines in retaliation for a deadly grenade attack on a Roman Catholic cathedral, the police said Thursday.

A person claiming to speak for the New Christian Democratic Army phoned newspaper offices Wednesday to say the group was responsible for the three attacks in Davao in which six persons were injured.

The police said they believed the group consisted of extremist Christians intent on causing strife between Muslims and Christians, and they did not rule out the possibility it also launched last Sunday's attack on Davao cathedral, which killed six. They are questioning three suspects over the cathedral attack, in which more than 140 people were wounded, but have not made any charges.

Vietnam Denies a Deal on Spratlys
HANOI (Reuters) — Vietnam on Thursday denied a newspaper report that it reached a deal with China to shelve a dispute over the Spratly Islands, saying the two countries were still negotiating the issue.

The Foreign Ministry said Hanoi and Beijing would "begin to tackle concrete matters" in their complex border dispute in early 1994. "Any reports to the contrary are not truthful," the ministry statement said. The Asian Wall Street Journal had quoted Chinese sources last week as saying that the two countries had reached "an oral agreement" to shelve the dispute, which continues to slow the development of bilateral ties.

The ministry said the two countries intended to speed their talks on the issue to prevent it from developing into a full-fledged confrontation. The Spratlys, a chain of mostly barren outcroppings in the South China Sea, are subject to conflicting territorial claims by six nations, with China and Vietnam the most aggressive in pushing their claims.

For the Record
The father of a 4-year-old boy who was murdered eight years ago in a case that has gripped France, was freed on parole Thursday after being sentenced earlier this month to five years in prison for killing his cousin, a suspect in the murder. Jean-Marie Villennin, 36, shot and killed Bernard Laroche, convinced he had murdered his son. The boy's body was found in the Volange River in eastern France in October 1984 and no one has been convicted of the slaying. (APF)

Italian authorities pressed their search Thursday for the person who tossed a football-sized rock from a highway overpass and killed a woman passenger in a car. Monica Zanotti, 25, was struck in the head when the rock crashed through the roof of a convertible. The police said a group of boys had been throwing rocks from the overpass. (AP)

A Bangladeshi UN peacekeeper was killed in Somalia when a fuel truck he was escorting overturned. He was the first fatality among the 940 members of the Bangladeshi contingent, a UN official said. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

2 Seine Tributaries Continue Rise

PARIS (AFP) — Two Seine tributaries, the Oise and Marne, continued to swell Thursday in the Paris region, resulting in further evacuations. But in Paris itself and downstream areas, artificial barriers kept the Seine stable or falling.

The Marne rose 11 centimeters (4.4 inches) during the night. In the Oise valley, north of Paris, maximum levels were expected later Thursday and Friday. The Oise continued to rise downstream from Compiègne, especially at Creil where it was expected to reach the limit of 6.15 meters (20.3 feet) during the day, officials said. The number of those evacuated rose Thursday to 2,620, according to emergency services.

Belgium's state-run ferry between Ostend and Dover, England, ends Friday after 360 years of service only occasionally interrupted by pirates, wars and bad weather. On Saturday, the state company starts an Ostend-Ramsgate service with Britain's Selly Line. The company said faster connections between France and England have made the four-hour Ostend-Dover run unprofitable. (AP)

Slovak officials banned New Year's Eve parties in restaurants in the eastern Slovak city of Kosice because of fear of spreading hepatitis, news reports said Thursday. The Czech news agency CTK said 601 cases of hepatitis had been recorded in Kosice, located about 310 kilometers east of the capital Bratislava, since the epidemic broke out Dec. 6. More than 130 of those taken ill were children. (AP)

Pilots of the Portuguese airline TAP have abandoned plans for a strike, a spokesman said Thursday. The strike, planned for Jan. 3-10, was called off after management agreed to reinstate flight insurance for the pilots, the spokesman said. (Reuters)

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Sweet Life in Spain? Some Say It's Sour

A quality-of-life survey that ranked Spain third in the world has drawn snorts of derision and disbelief from prominent Spaniards.

The study, by The Economist of London, placed Spain behind only Switzerland and Germany in a broad evaluation based on economic, social, cultural and political factors. Since a similar study 10 years ago, Spain had moved up from 11th place, passing Sweden, Italy, Japan, Australia, the United States, Britain and France.

But Félix de Azúa, a writer who is director of the Cervantes Institute in Paris, told the Spanish daily El País that the survey was "grotesque," and possibly a "practical joke."

Spain, he added, may have a large number of students in universities, "but where is our Oxford or our Cambridge?" And the filmmaker Manuel Gutiérrez Aragón said that while Spain was clearly the "best country in the world," it was for "God-given

reasons," like the climate and the food. A country with such high unemployment and poverty levels, he added, hardly seemed exemplary.

The Economist itself described its survey as "sensational" — one cultural indicator is the number of McDonald's restaurants per million people — and acknowledged that some countries provide far more reliable statistics than others.

France, incidentally, had tumbled from first in the 1983 survey to 11th, largely because of its big increases in unemployment and taxes.

Around Europe
One economic indicator watched by some in France is the level of activity at the "Rungis" wholesale complex, called by some "the belly of Paris," near Orly Airport. Starting at 3 A.M. every day, this sprawling series of warehouses is the scene of noisy bustle as buyers stock up on meat and seafood, fruits, vegetables and flowers. Until the week before Christmas, several wholesalers told El País, sales were down as much as 40 percent from the year before. But a last-minute pickup in orders — especially of holiday fare such as oysters, smoked salmon and capons — brought a general sign of relief. The overall decline still looks like about 10 percent from last year, but the effects of a weak economy and increased competition from big supermar-

kets may not be as disastrous as feared.

There has been a minor "amber rash" to the village of Jantigny, in the Russian enclave of Kaliningrad, following the fuss over the film "Jurassic Park," in which DNA from mosquitoes, preserved in amber was used to create dinosaurs. Quarries near Jantigny — the same ones as Amber City — provide 90 percent of the world supply of this yellowish fossil resin. The main quarry's commercial director told the Paris newspaper Libération that the number of visitors — most of them Americans — had recently quadrupled.

The head of France's Center for Civic Information has accused two highly popular puppet shows of being bad for democracy. The center's director, Jean-Christian Barbet, said the satirical programs — the "Puppets Show" and "Les Guignols de l'Info" — so ridiculed the nation's leaders as to dissuade people from registering to vote. According to his figures, voter registration among young people is down 20 percent from last year, and in some Paris districts by as much as 75 percent. The two programs came in for heavy criticism following the suicide last spring of former Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, a favorite target.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES

AMSTERDAM INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF INTERDENOMINATIONAL AND EVANGELICAL SOCIETY 10:30 a.m. 1 Kide Welcomer, De Custerstraat 3, Amsterdam 105. 02940-1515 or 020-511529.

LONDON WINGS OF PRAYER FELLOWSHIP a full-church church at Singapore House 11-20 Upper St. WC1N 3AT, London. 0400 St. Upper St. Tel: 01-581-1129.

MADRID INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, Calle El Povero, 8, Madrid 28003. Tel: 01-581-1129.

MILAN ALL SAINTS CHURCH (Anglican/Episcopal), during restoration will meet at Viale Mazzini, 10, Milan 20121. Tel: 02-581-1129.

MUNICH INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, Engelstrasse 10, Munich 80334. Tel: 089-581-1129.

STATESIDE THE HOMOSEXUAL POLICY

POLITICAL NOTES



Mr. Clinton and his daughter, Chelsea, greeting friends on the president's arrival in Hilton Head.

Home Free (Again) for Clintons

HILTON HEAD, South Carolina — For the third time since he took office, President Bill Clinton and his family are spending a holiday at a luxurious resort in a vacation home borrowed from an absentee host whom they hardly know.

Their host is Paul Bob Burns, a West Virginia business executive who also lent his beachfront home to the Clintons a year ago, before the president's inauguration.

Last summer the Clintons spent four nights in Vail, Colorado, at a deluxe condominium provided by the five magnate Leonard Firestone, then another 10 nights on Martha's Vineyard off Massachusetts in a sprawling house volunteered by former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

Unlike their recent predecessors, the Clintons have no home of their own, and certainly not a vacation retreat. The president's side says the Clintons have little choice but to rely on the kindness of near-strangers if they are to escape the confines of the White House.

White House officials would not say why Mr. Clinton, who earns \$250,000 a year, did not rent a home. Nor has he yet made public an estimate of the value of the gifts, which at current real estate rates would surely be many thousands of dollars.

Federal laws require that the president disclose any gift he accepts with a value of more than \$250, except those given by people with whom he has a longstanding relationship. But White House officials say the rules appear to be less explicit about gifts to him.

"If there's a legal requirement, he'll meet the legal requirement," said Jeff Eiler, a White House spokesman.

Abortion-Funding Order Is Issued

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has issued a directive giving doctors discretion to certify that poor women are eligible for Medicaid-

funded abortions because they have been the victims of rape or incest.

The directive, issued this week in a letter to state Medicaid directors, is the administration's interpretation of a decision by Congress in October to loosen the 1976 law banning federal funding of abortion.

It allows states to impose their own "reasonable reporting or documentation" requirements to assure that rape or incest actually occurred, but only if they do not "deny or impede coverage." (LAT)

Told-You-So for Scandal Chasers

WASHINGTON — When Republicans blocked renewal of the law for court-chosen special prosecutors, they were warned they would rue the day.

Now it is told-you-so time. Without the law, the House Republicans who want an independent counsel to investigate a case involving President Clinton and a failed Arkansas land deal can't get it done. And so far, they have not been able to make much of an issue of it. The Justice Department already is investigating, and the attorney general says politics will not influence the inquiry.

Nor is there staying power in another controversy that reflects what came to be called the character issue when Mr. Clinton was seeking the White House: the allegations of two Arkansas state troopers that they facilitated extramarital sexual affairs for him when he was governor.

Either could flare with fresh disclosures. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Betsy Cain, president of the League of Women Voters of the United States, about the chances of passing a bill to reform campaign financing: "Everybody is skeptical. But this is a credibility issue for Congress."

"This will be a true test of reform, one of those issues the public will look at to see if Congress is serious about reform." (LAT)

U.S. to Challenge Ruling on Gay Serviceman

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Eager to deflect challenges to its new rules on homosexuals serving in the military, the Clinton administration has decided to fight a court ruling that the armed services cannot cashier people simply for acknowledging their sexual orientation.

But the administration is hoping to appeal the ruling on a technical consideration, and to direct courtroom debate away from constitutional questions that might undermine its position in future cases.

The ruling, handed down in November by a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, involved a midshipman who was forced out of the U.S. Naval Academy and not commissioned as an officer because he said under questioning that he was homosexual.

The court ruled that forcing him out violated the equal protection guarantee of the Constitution. The court was dealing with the old Defense Department ban on homosex-

nals, but its decision cast doubt on the administration's slightly more liberal policy, which permits homosexuals to serve in the armed forces, but only if they keep their sexual orientation a secret.

The ruling left the administration in a difficult position. If it did not appeal, it would stand a ruling that gay rights groups were prepared to use to fight the policy. If it appealed, it was in danger of looking bad politically by going to court in favor of a Republican policy that President Bill Clinton once vowed to abolish.

So it has chosen a middle ground, hoping to turn the debate to narrower questions involving the separation of powers among the executive, judicial and legislative branches.

The appeal will be on an issue unrelated to the question of whether barring homosexuals is constitutional. The administration will argue that under the principle of separation of powers, the appellate court panel exceeded its authority last month when it ordered the navy to commission the midshipman, some-

thing the Justice Department will argue the only the president can do, with the consent of the Senate.

The administration's decision is based on a fine political calculation. By doing it this way, the White House believes that it can satisfy its legal need to appeal the ruling, which it opposed, but without appearing to support the old policy on gay men and lesbians in the military.

"After working so diligently to define the new policy, we were reluctant to argue in favor of the old policy," an official said.

The plan also settles a dispute between the Defense Department and the Justice Department over how to handle the case. Pentagon lawyers believed that since some of the elements of the old policy were embodied in the new, a successful challenge could end up undermining the new one.

Last week the Pentagon issued rules intended to put into practice a policy that allows gay men and lesbians to serve in the armed forces, but only if they do not engage in homosexual conduct and if they keep

quiet about their sexual orientation. These rules are to take effect Feb. 5.

The court ruling in November did not expressly address the constitutionality of the regulations, but it did bar the Pentagon from dismissing members of the military merely because they say they are homosexuals.

The court ordered the navy to commission the dismissed midshipman, Joseph C. Steffan, and to grant him his diploma. He was forced to resign from the Naval Academy six weeks before his graduation in 1987 because he had acknowledged under questioning by a disciplinary board that he was homosexual.

Lawyers for gay organizations expressed mild surprise at the government's tactics, saying the commissioning had never been an issue, and vowed to fight the administration's appeal.

"They're wrong on their legal position on the court's authority, and we're confident the court will deny this motion," said Evan Wolfson, one of Mr. Steffan's attorneys, who is a lawyer for the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund. "We're disappointed by this petty effort to deny an outstanding midshipman his commission."

Specialists To Review Radiation Tests by U.S.

The Associated Press

BALTIMORE — Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary has appointed a specialist in medical ethics to lead a federal review of government radiation experiments on humans in the 1940s and 1950s.

As many as 800 people were exposed to radiation in tests during the Cold War, and while some gave their consent, many apparently were not fully informed of the risks, Mr. O'Leary has said.

The issue of informed consent is the specialty of Ruth R. Faden, who directs the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health's program in law, ethics and health.

Ms. Faden will lead a task force that will include experts in medical ethics, law, history, epidemiology, radiation medicine and radiation biology.

"We will be looking at what can be done to make this right," Ms. Faden said in the Baltimore Sun. "We don't know to what extent abuse and mistreatment occurred."

Mr. O'Leary's office has started to release secret documents on human experiments and bomb tests by her department and its predecessor, the Atomic Energy Commission.

The tests included feeding radioactive cereal to retarded teenagers, injecting newborns with plutonium and radioactive iodine, and irradiating the sex organs of prisoners. Preliminary findings could come by June, Ms. Faden said.

"It really is quite remarkable and impressive that the department is taking such an open and compassionate stance," she said.

CIA Grudgingly Yields Some 'Secrets'

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mr. Dobrovir was miffed from the day he was ushered into a windowless room at Central Intelligence Agency headquarters and required to sign a secrecy agreement before he could see a single piece of paper.

A Washington lawyer retained to represent a man the CIA wanted to fire, Mr. Dobrovir was permitted to read the rules and take notes, but he said he had to leave the notes so CIA officials could determine whether he had jotted down anything that might compromise national security. The notes were duly sanitized and faxed to him.

Mr. Dobrovir said he used what he learned to reach a compromise whereby his client agreed to leave the CIA "under circumstances that were acceptable to him."

Later, in April 1990, Mr. Dobrovir filed a freedom of information request for the CIA's personnel regulations and procurement regulations and related material.

After two years of no progress, he sued in U.S. District Court here. He won a small victory this fall with a settlement in which the CIA promised to make its personnel regulations, grievance procedures, acquisition handbook and two-volume contracting man-

ual "available for public inspection and copying."

This month, the CIA published the "notice of availability" in the Federal Register, without saying where the inspection and copying could be done. Mr. Dobrovir said he was told to go to a CIA reading room, but the notice simply tells interested parties to call John H. Wright, the CIA's information and privacy coordinator.

"The reason I had to file suit," Mr. Dobrovir said, was that he kept calling Mr. Wright and he could never get through to him.

The resulting disclosures, covering more than 1,000 pages, hardly make for X-rated reading. Among the papers, for instance, one regulation covers "compensation of certain foreign national employees imprisoned by foreign governments because of their employment by the agency." Claims must be filed "within 3 years after termination of the period of imprisonment giving rise to the claim, or the date of the claimant's first opportunity to file such a claim... whichever is later."

Another regulation, not likely to be found at other agencies, deals with the kind of domestic duties that qualify an employee for the CIA's retirement and disability system.

These duties include "the continued prac-

tice of tradecraft in support of clandestine activity," such as skillful use of "agents, agent nets, briefing, casing, codes, control, cover, contacts, deflection, safehouses, subversion, recruitment, and may include such other elements as air and sea drops, escape and evasion, guerrilla warfare, propaganda, provocation, radios, resistance, sabotage and staybehinds."

The records also include an "employee misconduct report for 1991," showing that 42 investigations that year "resulted in findings of serious misconduct" and 14 referrals to the Justice Department for possible criminal action.

"The most frequent misconduct involved improper handling of classified information (11 cases), fraud (10 cases) and theft (8 cases)," Frank J. Russo, acting deputy director, said in a summary.

Mr. Dobrovir said access to the documents will give CIA employees a good understanding of their rights, despite deletions.

The CIA said it does not want to say where the documents can be read.

"Jack Wright will disclose the location once an interested party contacts him," an agency spokesman said.

Or he will send copies, at 10 cents a page.

FOE: Clinton's Nemesis Has Been Trying to Spread the Word for Years

Continued from Page 1

headaches so severe that "if I had had a gun I'd want to blow off my head."

Mr. Clinton joined the University of Arkansas Reserve Officers' Training Corps program, but never enrolled, returning instead to Oxford, Mr. Jackson's father in law. Mr. Clinton left him feeling used and betrayed.

Not enough, thought, to restrain him from asking Mr. Clinton for help in the autumn of 1971. Mr. Jackson, in his final year at the University of Michigan Law School, contacted Mr. Clinton to help him get references for a White House fellowship.

Mr. Clinton cooperated, but that was the closest Mr. Jackson ever got to the White House. He didn't win the fellowship. He resumed his home as a regional finalist.

One buzzard, then two, glided in a silent circle above Cliff Jackson's home.

"Something dead around," Mr. Jackson says, glancing up through the pine trees. He is crumpling

through the woods along a lake, pointing out his property line.

"I built a wall," he says. "Won't be anybody close to me."

He is tall, 6 feet 3 inches, wearing boots, jeans and a red flannel shirt with his hands in his pockets. Today he has a pleasant, friendly smile. Today he has the sense of being inviolated, so that he doesn't want the name of the town published or even the county where he lives with his wife and two daughters.

Security was an issue from the end of July, the first time he says he was approached to represent Mr. Clinton. Mr. Jackson met Lynn Davis, an old lawyer friend, at a McDonald's in Little Rock.

"We were under surveillance," Mr. Jackson says. There was "a guy sitting outside, looking across the restaurant, glowering at us. I mean overtly staring." After an hour, when the meeting ended, they were sure that "one of us was being followed."

Turned out to be Mr. Davis, who thought he was being followed by a black car with dark glasses and Texas license plates. They saw a computer check on the plates, he says. It came back "Not on file."

"That means federal undercover enforcement," Mr. Jackson asserts. Mr. Jackson then struck a deal with David Brock from the American Spectator. But he worried that if the article appeared only in a conservative magazine, "it would be labeled as sleaze and my troops would be pilloried." For political balance, he called on the Los Angeles Times's William Rempel and Douglas Frantz. He had dealt with Mr. Rempel during the presidential campaign when Mr. Jack-

son produced a letter indicating that Bill Clinton had received a draft notice.

Four troopers gave their stories to the record. The way they tell it, the men were sitting around the guardhouse at the governor's mansion swapping Clinton tales, when someone suggested they write a book. They contacted Lynn Davis who in turn called one of the only lawyers in Little Rock who would represent them — Cliff Jackson.

What resulted was a portrait of a governor with a gargantuan sexual appetite, who used public money to dish himself a feast of women. The specifics are excruciatingly personal, and as they emerged, Mr. Jackson says, the men sometimes "were rolling on the floor with laughter."

Not to say the issues aren't serious.

"This is not about sex, it's not a 'limbo' question," says Mr. Jackson. "It's about the exploitation of people, including women and state personnel." Mr. Clinton's private behavior carries over into his public life, Mr. Jackson says. And he contends that there is an attempt to cover it up that compares with Watergate.

Meantime, Mr. Jackson stayed one calculated step ahead of his pursuers — real or imagined. During the four months of interviews, the team of police officers, reporters and Mr. Jackson repeatedly changed hotels. Mr. Jackson suspected his phone was tapped. Talking on his phone, he says, suddenly sounded like he was "talking down a well." He often met with his clients in cars and attached an embarrassing device to his home telephone.

"He is a very angry man," Mr. Jackson says of Bill Clinton. "Capable of being vindictive."

On Wednesday Mr. Jackson wrote an open letter to Mr. Clinton, asking the president's forgiveness for inflicting "such public pain" while at the same time reviewing his attack. He signed it: "Your friend (still)."

Even now that the troopers' story is safely out, Mr. Jackson does not take chances. He told a woman friend not to come over with a holiday cake because "National Enquirer could be across the street with a telephone tap." And he will not meet a female reporter alone in a hotel room. You never know.

NYT, AP, Reuters, LAT

Lottery Jackpot Comes Twice To Everyman

The Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE, Florida — Joseph P. Crowley had already won \$3 million in the Ohio lottery. Friends told him he would never share another jackpot.

Then the retired construction worker won \$20 million in the Florida Lotto.

"I needed to win this," Mr. Crowley, 66, said Wednesday. His payments from the Ohio lottery, he said, "were going to run out in the year 2007."

Mr. Crowley played the lot to faithfully since he moved to Boca Raton, Florida, from Toledo, Ohio, six years ago after winning the lottery there.

Mr. Crowley won the Florida prize last weekend, and flew in a chartered jet to Tallahassee on Wednesday to turn in his winning ticket. He was accompanied by his wife, two sons, a daughter, and a grandchild.

Herald Tribune

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Patricia Wells is the author of *The Food Lover's Guide to Paris*, now in its third edition.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Defuse Haitian Tensions

There is no justifying the vicious mob attack that killed two civilian supporters of Haiti's military regime last Monday and provoked a retaliatory rampage against slum dwellers presumed to support the exiled president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. But it is not hard to understand why frustrated Aristide supporters may now be turning to violence.

Since the 1991 military coup, most have put their faith in international diplomacy or sought to flee Haiti altogether. But with diplomacy consistently thwarted by military obstructionists, anti-Aristide gangs swaggering triumphantly and a U.S. Coast Guard flotilla blocking all refugee ships, the patience of the poor and desperate may be about to run out.

Let the Clinton administration heed the warning, Washington, in its efforts to win the Haitian military's consent to a workable compromise, has leaned hard on Father Aristide to accept repeated concessions and delays. That is understandable. Short of sending in the U.S. Marines — a very bad idea — give-and-take negotiations are necessary.

But all give by the Aristide side and all take by the military has not produced a solution. What it may produce instead is disastrous

social combustion. To lessen that risk, Washington needs to tighten the pressure of sanctions and loosen the safety valve of refugee flight. That means following through on a French proposal to broaden the United Nations oil embargo to other items if there is no diplomatic breakthrough before the Jan. 15 deadline. It means listening to the conscientious misgivings of administration officials and modifying the present policy of turning back all boats carrying fleeing Haitians without listening to claims to legitimate political asylum.

One reason the Pentagon has always been reluctant to send U.S. troops to Haiti is that it fears Americans could get caught in the middle of mob violence. Specifically, it worries that Aristide supporters, emboldened by an international presence, would seek revenge on paramilitary death squads and that the paramilitaries would fight back. Monday's blood-bath shows how realistic those anxieties are.

Washington cannot produce magical solutions. What it can usefully do is crank up the embargo against the generals and crank down the blockade against fleeing refugees. Haitians need to know they are not forgotten.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Compensate the Victims

It is hard to imagine that at one time the U.S. government conducted and paid for potentially harmful experiments on human beings without providing the subjects any information about the nature of the tests or the side effects that might follow. But information recently revealed by the government and the media makes that case.

The new disclosures go well beyond some earlier revealed scandals along these lines in the intelligence services; a few lawsuits led to the payment of compensation to victims. Those cases were thought to be aberrations, shameful and destructive acts but isolated ones. Now it appears that in the early years of the atomic age, the government sponsored experiments involving at least 800 individuals in an effort to determine radiation tolerance levels in human beings.

The Boston Globe has reported that, for example, government researchers at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology fed radioactive food to at least 40 mentally handicapped teenagers. The Albuquerque Tribune reported that in other studies 18 patients were injected with plutonium and seven newborn boys were injected with radioactive iodine. The government has also disclosed that 204 nuclear tests were conducted in Nevada during the 1940s and the

1950s that exposed people to radiation. Some medical experts believe no harm was done to the subjects of these experiments. That would be wonderful if true, but since the individuals are still being traced, it is too soon to know. Other defenders of the policy point out that there were no informed-consent laws on the books until recently, so it is possible that no law was broken. But medical ethics and legal obligations are two different things. In this connection, it is particularly relevant that at least one scientist, Joseph Hamilton, an expert on radiation who worked for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, expressed his concern at the time and even warned of comparisons between this work and that done by Nazi doctors in concentration camps.

Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary has provided welcome leadership on this matter. She has been forthright in revealing information, determined in her pledge to find all the victims and open in her acceptance of the government's responsibility. Undeterred by the possibility that the revelations might lead to lawsuits, she says simply: "Those people who were wronged need to be compensated." Her assurances provide reason to hope that there will be an honorable and just resolution of this terrible wrong.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Finish Banking Reform

Two years ago, in the aftermath of the \$500 billion savings and loan bailout, Congress passed two-thirds of a bank reform. It poured money into a near-empty deposit insurance fund. It vastly improved procedures by which regulators could close a bank before it tumbled into bankruptcy and required a costly infusion of taxpayer money to pay off insured depositors. But what the 1991 bill did not do to correct the cause of many bank failures: antiquated laws that prohibit banks from investing outside their own states and selling new products.

The Clinton administration has now proposed three bank initiatives. One would simplify regulation, collapsing four overlapping agencies into one. That would be prudent, though multiple regulators are not all bad: rivalry can stimulate innovation. The second initiative would simplify and toughen regulations that require banks to pump loans into low-income neighborhoods. Both proposals are reasonable and likely to do some good; neither is likely to make a big impact.

The third initiative calls for Congress to permit banks to set up branches anywhere in the country, thereby plugging the gap in the 1991 bill. Unfortunately, the administration gives scant evidence that it is prepared to move this valuable and important idea past obstructionist forces in Congress.

Banks are generally restricted to investing primarily in one industry, real estate, and one state. That makes investment in banks risky. When the energy crisis hit in the 1980s, the economy of the Southwest collapsed, dragging the banks down. One remedy is to permit banks to invest throughout the country — relying on

profits in South Dakota, for instance, to make up for losses in Texas. Another remedy is to allow banks to diversify out of real estate by selling such financial products as insurance.

But frenzied lobbyists attacked these sensible ideas when they were proposed by the Bush administration. Small bankers blocked interstate banking because they feared competition from big banks.

Of course small bankers wrap their opposition in high-minded rhetoric. They argue that small banks would provide more loans to local borrowers than interstate behemoths and that big banks would eventually overwhelm competitors and monopolize local banking. Neither is true. Where wide-scale branching is already permitted, like California, small banks prosper. Also large banks lend as much to local merchants as small lenders do; small bankers have the same easy access to international outlets for their money. And competition from big banks drives up interest rates on savings accounts of local depositors.

The insurance industry blocked the Bush proposals to give banks the right to sell insurance. Congress buckled under, even though banks would have served merely as sales agents for policies and would not have insured risk.

Interstate banking will not get through Congress without a hedge from the White House. President Bill Clinton seems disinclined to tackle bank reform when more important measures — health care, welfare and trade — loom on the calendar. The political calculation might be faultless. But the nation's banks can thrive just so long on two-thirds of a reform.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

The Children's Silent Tragedy

Though all love children, they are the most neglected community anywhere in the world. Whether it is peace or war, they are the most to suffer. The extent of present neglect, according to UNICEF, is a scandal the magnitude of which few are unaware. No famine, flood, earthquake or war has ever claimed the lives of 250,000 children in a single week. Yet malnutrition and disease claim that number of child victims, week after week. And for every child that dies, many times that number live in such unhealthy and debilitating conditions.

Commitments have been made at the World Summit for Children. The declaration carries

the signatures of more presidents and prime ministers than any other document in history. National plans have been developed by at least 86 countries, including the Gulf states. All this shows that we are entering a new era of concern for the silent tragedy that envelops today's children and tomorrow's world.

Whether the concern will translate itself into action among politicians and concrete depends on the interest politicians, the press and professional services will take to push their nations into action. What is required is a worldwide mobilization of public and political support for the cause of meeting the basic human needs of this neglected class of fellow humans.

— Arab News (Jidda)

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What's in Store for '94? Pick Your Daring Dozen

By William Safire

NEW YORK — Welcome to the 20th annual Office Pool. Because this participatory prognostication has answered the unmet need of millions, this tradition has been initiated in all media.

I have always tried to score lower than my readers, and last year went especially deep into the tank: all but one wrong. (That one, however, forewarned that Bill Clinton would jark up the highest effective tax bracket over 40 percent. Richies could have saved millions acting on this tip.)

As experienced pool-players know, the point is in the range of intriguing options offered. My advice: Never play percentage pool; always play your hunch.

1. The highest pitch of tension within the Clinton administration will be between (a) guru James Carville and the Florida gubernatorial hopeful Jeb Bush; (b) Hillary Clinton and Al Gore, laying the basis for Democratic primaries in the year 2000; (c) Strobe Talbott and Bobby Inman over Russia policy; (d) the Clinton adviser Bruce Lindsey and the criminal division's chief, Jo Ann Harris.

2. Centripiece of the health care bill that passes will be (a) mandated employer coverage; (b) universal care; (c) state monopolies as outlined in Mrs. Clinton's plan; (d) not any one of the foregoing.

3. Senator Bob Packwood will (a) lose in court and oblige the Byrd-Kassebaum juggernaut by resigning; (b) be the first senator since the Civil War to be expelled; (c) win in court on Fourth and Fifth Amendment grounds, accept Senate censure and publish best-selling diaries.

4. Political upset of the year will be (a) the seven-seat capture of the Senate by the Republicans; (b) low-rated Governor Pete Wilson of California

elections will be (a) conservatives' repressive "law n' order," renamed by liberals "personal security"; (b) unexpected second-half economic revival revives calls for tax cut; (c) who lost health reform? (d) intervention vs. isolation.

10. Mr. Clinton's biggest mistake in 1994 will be (a) abdication of defense leadership to Sam Nunn; (b) embrace of Mr. Yeltsin to the exclusion of rivals; (c) appeasement of North Korea.

11. First special prosecutor under the new Independent Counsel Act will be assigned to (a) Whitewater, the charge of conflict of interest between investor Clintons and the regulatory Clinton; (b) Iraqgate, the Bush abuse of the commodity credit corporation to arm Saddam Hussein, and subsequent obstruction of justice within Justice; (c) Commerce Secretary Ron Brown.

12. Stunning changes will include (a) Mickey Kantor to secretary of state, Warren Christopher to chief of staff, Thomas McLarty to budget; (b) Mr. Carone to replace William Rehnquist as chief justice; (c) CIA chief James Woolsey to rescue Pentagon from big-spender lunacy; (d) Zhou Rongji slips past favorite Jiang Zemin to run China after Deng Xiaoping's death; (e) CBS's Larry Tisch, stripped of NFL ball, tackles Disney.

My own daring dozen: 1-c, 2-d, 3-c, 4-d, 5-c, 6-a, 7-c, 8-a, 9-a, 10-c, 11-b, 12-d. Ya gotta play to crow.

The New York Times

At Prediction Co., the Bet's on Chaos

THE RISE of the Prediction Company, a business in Santa Fe, New Mexico, determined to turn the unruly new sciences of "chaos theory" and complexity studies into a forecasting tool, is the first predictable event in years. We consistently just after certainly, lavishing fortunes on forecasters. Now comes a new posse of scientists pledging to shame Nostradamus by exploiting the very nonlinear computer theories that have proved the universe doesn't follow law or routine. In every wind pattern, drop of water and genetic chain we detect wondrous, often random intricacy. "Chaos," not "order," is the theme of the new science. But we don't want to hear, don't want to face the surprises awaiting us in nature, art, science, politics, sex and the markets. We want Prediction Co.

— Douglas Davis, who writes on politics and culture, in the Los Angeles Times

Next on the Trade Agenda: A Lot of One-on-One

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — With great success in the NAFTA and GATT treaties under his belt, what does Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade ambassador, do for an encore? I put the question to him in his office in the elegant little building that houses his trade ministry, the smallest such bureaucracy among the major powers.

Mr. Kantor loosened his tie and ticked off the Clinton administration's future trade agenda, a daunting list of immediate and longer-term problems, such as the "framework" discussions on trade relations with Japan that President Bill Clinton initiated at the Tokyo summit meeting. These efforts, Mr. Kantor said, "are proceeding, but not at a pace we would like."

He gives Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa "incredulous credit" for opening the Japanese market to imports of rice for the first time. But the Japanese, he added, are not keeping their promises to lower barriers against telecommunications equipment, or to allow U.S. semiconductor a 20 percent share of the Japanese market.

Then there is China, he said, "right on the front burner" with its projected \$22 billion trade surplus with the United States. Not only are the Chinese "not providing the market access we want, they are engaging in misleading, transshipping, circumvention" to violate agreements that limit their textile exports to the United States. The trade chief said firmly that America was "not going to live with" that situation.

In the somewhat longer term, there will be a new focus on Asia as the fastest growing market in the world, and extending the North American Free Trade Agreement to Latin American members beyond Mexico, probably starting with Chile.

Much of this agenda is déjà vu: U.S. trade negotiators have been battling with the Japanese for at least two decades on such irritants as semi-

conductors and wood products. Meanwhile, the "framework" deal with Japan is a retreat from the "results oriented" approach to trade that symbolized Mr. Kantor's initial, and poorly thought-out, effort to force Japan to accept more imports.

The Clinton administration, one realizes, is still trying to formulate its own distinctive overall trade policy. It has given more attention to expanding global trade volume through NAFTA and GATT, and less to "results oriented" theory

he said, the United States will have to insist "that its trading partners follow the same standards, including worker standards and environmental rules, that we do."

Thus, reciprocity will likely be the dominant buzzword for future Clinton trade policy. And reciprocity can be more easily achieved in face-to-face bilateral or regional bargaining than through the complicated multilateral trade system, Mr. Kantor and other trade experts feel.

Mr. Kantor also contends that trade policy can no longer be separated from domestic issues: "Whether it's health care reform, or worker training, or educational reform, that's a critical part of what we're doing." He added: "It does no good to build new markets and have these agreements unless we have an American work force that's competitive."

Unspoken in his description of the future trade agenda is that Europe is the odd man out. Attention to Japan, China, Asia and the Americas has Washington looking west to the Pacific Rim, north to Canada and south to Latin America.

"Obviously, our trade and other relations with Europe are deep and important, and they're going to continue to be, but God knows, we have been too Euro-centric in the past, and haven't recognized the opportunities in Asia and Latin America. We have a natural market in Latin America. Remember, proximity and proximity are natural in trade," Mr. Kantor said.

Yet what he is asked to separate out a single priority, Mr. Kantor comes back to Japan. "We've got to make progress with Japan in a meaningful way," he said. That is likely to be harder than solving the NAFTA and GATT puzzles, but America's trade chief proposes to report for work as usual.

The Washington Post

Make the Sea of Japan a Model of Environmental Partnership

By Mark J. Valencia

HONOLULU — A recent warning by a Foreign Ministry official in Moscow that Russia might be forced to resume dumping of low-level nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan threatens to become a serious point of contention with Japan and both South and North Korea. Yet if the four nations that border the sea were serious about improving marine environmental protection, Russia's problems in handling the radioactive waste produced by its nuclear submarines could become a catalyst for closer regional cooperation.

In October, Moscow suspended plans to dispose of 900 tons of nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan after an international outcry when a Russian naval vessel dumped nearly 1,000 tons of low-level waste there following a visit by President Boris Yeltsin to Tokyo. The action ended whatever goodwill the trip may have gained.

Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata warned his Russian counterpart, Andrei Kozyrev, that if Moscow proceeded with its plans to dump another large load of similar waste, "the foundation of a new Japan-Russian relationship will crumble." South and North Korea also protested.

Russia lacks proper storage facilities for nuclear waste on its Pacific fleet. Two tankers holding the waste are reportedly full, and Russian military officers say they have no other suitable storage tankers and no disposal site on land. Moscow has said that controlled dumping at sea will be stopped if Japan and other countries help build a plant to treat the waste at an estimated cost of \$8.5 million.

Earlier this year, Russian officials disclosed that the former Soviet Navy had dumped 18 decommissioned nuclear reactors and more than 13,000 containers of radioactive waste between 1978 and mid-1992, much of it in the Sea of Japan. The admission angered Tokyo. Yet Japan is in no position to indulge in righteous indignation. The chief of the Science and Technology Agency, Satsuki Eda, has admitted that Tokyo Electric Power Co. dumps 10 times more radioactive waste each year into the Sea of Japan than the amount that the Russians got rid of after Mr. Yeltsin's visit.

Pyeongyang has used the revelation that the former Soviet Navy dumped two nuclear submarine reactors not far from the North Korean coast in 1978 as ammunition in defense of its own clandestine program to develop nuclear weapons. The dumping occurred three years after the Soviet Union had ratified an international convention banning such action.

North Korea questioned how Russia could "maintain a nuclear arsenal and continue dumping radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan while 'having the cheek' to press Pyongyang to accept international inspection of its nuclear facilities.

Most scientists agree that the low-level liquid waste tipped into the Sea of Japan provides no immediate threat to the environment or humans. But the longer-term impact is unknown, particularly after the container erode. Some Japanese fishermen have expressed concern that consum-

ers may avoid squid and other marine products from the Sea of Japan.

Such alarm may help spur cooperative regional action. Russia's problems in handling the buildup of nuclear waste from its Far East fleet has brought officials from Japan, Russia and South Korea together for discussions on the issue of marine environmental protection. Tokyo is rallying support for an international fund to help Russia treat its nuclear waste on land. Even North Korea has offered to host a pollution control meeting.

But broader cooperative action is needed. A first step would be for South Korea and Japan to declare exclusive economic zones to 200 nautical miles from their coasts. This would oblige them to safeguard the environment in these areas. When all countries surrounding the Sea of Japan have extended their jurisdiction to 200 nautical miles, there would be several areas where claims overlap.

Marine pollutants are easily transported across lines drawn on a map. Recognizing this, the Law of the Sea Treaty, to come into force in 1994, urges those countries bordering semi-enclosed seas, such as the Sea of Japan, to cooperate to protect the environment. All Sea of Japan littoral states should ratify the treaty and apply its environmental provisions.

Another step would be to revitalize a Northwest Pacific action plan for marine environmental protection that was prepared by the United Nations Environment Program. The plan has stalled because of wan-

gling over its priorities and costs. South Korea could take a lead role in coordinating a regional approach to marine environmental protection. It has a relatively clean nuclear record and a growing interest in environmental matters.

Such leadership to stimulate cooperative management of the Sea of Japan's marine environment could

1893: The Pope's Health

ROME — As there have been a good many reports spread about regarding the health of the Pope, it may be interesting to learn the truth about it. The actual truth is as follows. His Holiness, considering his age, is as well as can be expected. He is, however, in what has been described by himself as a state of resignation, a resignation caused by the feeling ever present before him that the span of his frail life cannot be extended very much longer. He constantly refers to the probability of his death with a calmness and serenity which is as remarkable as it is beautiful.

1918: Wilson and Russia

PARIS — [An informed source says] President Wilson is far from opposing American participation should the necessity of an intervention of the Allies in Russia be demonstrated. But he could agree to it only for precise objects and according to a definite pro-

gram, excluding any form of a return to a regime which is out of date. LONDON — A dispatch announces that the Bolsheviks have extended Vienna. Another states that the Bolsheviks, after capturing Riga, were driven out by the Lettons. The Bolsheviks are preparing to attack the city again.

1943: Germany Pounded

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] A second force of about 1,500 American planes blasted targets in southwestern Germany yesterday [Dec. 30] as its part in possibly the most sustained air assaults of the war, which saw at least 3,000 British and American warplanes over Germany and occupied territory in the last 24 hours. The American daylight attack also set a record for the deepest penetration by escorting fighter planes, some of which flew the entire 1,100-mile round-trip. A communications 23 German fighter planes were destroyed, while the American force left 22 bombers and 12 fighters.

Deal Near On Israeli Pullouts?

Officials in Cairo See a Compromise

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

CAIRO — Palestinian and Egyptian officials said Thursday that despite the latest breakdown they expect the PLO and Israel to reach a compromise soon on Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho that originally was to begin Dec. 13.

The officials said the Palestine Liberation Organization on Thursday gave Israel a memorandum of understanding of security arrangements between the two parties after the withdrawal. It also discussed the way to organize Palestinian access to the two areas when a withdrawal takes place.

The talks broke down Wednesday after PLO officials accused Israel of having dropped many of the Palestinian views from an Israeli draft outlining these understandings, thus giving the impression that the talks had broken down.

On Thursday, a senior PLO official said the differences were negotiable.

Emerging from a meeting attended by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, who is acting as a mediator, and the PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, Nabil Shaath said that negotiators from the security committees representing Israel and the Palestinians will resume their work in the Red Sea resort of Taberna in Egypt. He dismissed reports of unbridgeable differences.

"We are in the middle of serious and long talks to solve problems that have prevented us from reaching an accord so far," said Mr. Shaath, who heads the PLO negotiating team. "This is not a last change or last stretch of anything."

Mr. Arafat refused to make any comments after the meeting in what was his second visit to Egypt within 24 hours for consultations with Mr. Mubarak. He then left for Amman.

Egyptian officials said the breakdown was largely due to what one described as brinkmanship by both Israelis and Palestinians as they approached "the last quarter of an hour."

Interviews with Israeli, Egyptian and Palestinian officials suggested that the major block to progress remained the effort to meet PLO insistence that arrangements for security be shown to give Palestinians a palpable measure of control in the occupied territories.

Israel has insisted that security controls be shared with Palestinians on points of access to the occupied territories.

"Arafat has to show the Palestinians of Gaza and Jericho, at least, that after this accord they will not be living under Israeli occupation," a senior Egyptian official said. "Some people may say this is symbolic, since the rest of the occupied territories will remain occupied for a while, but in this case the symbol is the key."

The official, discussing events that led to the breakdown, said Palestinian and Israeli negotiators had indeed discussed in some detail several scenarios of how to reconcile Israeli and PLO concerns as well as differences over the size of the area of Jericho that is to be evacuated by the Israelis.

He said that several compromises were reached just before the breakdown.

Among these, an Israeli official said in a separate interview, was the agreement by Israel that PLO officials "will be standing behind a Palestinian flag" to greet Palestinian visitors.

"We agreed they can have their own flag, which is a major concession at this stage," the Israeli said.

But he added that Israel was adamant that its security officials must have the right to veto the entry of visitors deemed to be a risk and that their officers be present at Palestinian outposts.

The breakdown occurred early Wednesday after the team headed by the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, made a rough draft of the "understandings."

PLO officials showed that draft to Mr. Arafat, who arrived in Cairo early Wednesday on his way from Sudan to Tunis. He called within a few hours later that it was unacceptable and added several new proposals.

Later, Palestinian officials said the Israelis had "dropped" from the text some of the issues on which both sides had agreed, describing the document as "an Israeli version" of the conversations.

On Thursday, the PLO offered its own version. Egyptian officials described the differences as "bridgeable" and Mr. Shaath's comments suggested that a new effort at compromise will be launched next week.



Soldiers and villagers in Harat, in south Lebanon, at the scene of an attack Thursday by Israeli helicopters in which a man was killed.

Beijing, Bypassing Patten, Woos Hong Kong

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — Bypassing the British colonial government, China's leading official in Hong Kong urged the colony's residents Thursday to take part in plans to replace its government after China takes over in 1997.

In a New Year's message, Zhou Nan, head of the local office of the Xinhua news agency, said Hong Kong's people were increasingly aware that their fate was intertwined with China's.

"We sincerely hope," he said,

"that in the next year people from all walks of life in Hong Kong will work as one, offer advice and policy, and enthusiastically participate in preparatory work" for Hong Kong's post-1997 government. Mr. Zhou is considered Beijing's de facto ambassador in Hong Kong.

This week, China repeated threats that in 1997 it would replace legislators and councilors elected under electoral reform plans proposed by Chris Patten, the London-appointed governor.

Mr. Patten's reforms, introduced

to Hong Kong's partially elected legislature on Dec. 15 despite China's opposition, cover 1994-95 elections, Hong Kong's last before the handover.

China has guaranteed that Hong Kong can remain autonomous and capitalist after 1997, but says the Patten reforms violate treaties ceding the colony.

A Beijing-appointed committee of advisers from Hong Kong and China began this month discussing how to form a post-1997 govern-

ment that is more acceptable to China.

Many fear the group, called the Preparatory Work Committee, could rival British authority in the last three and a half years of colonial rule.

It has an office in Hong Kong to solicit public opinion.

The Patten reforms, part of the democracy blueprint he unveiled 15 months ago, would lower the voting age from 21 to 18, abolish appointed local council seats and introduce single-seat, single-vote constituencies.

Paris Snubs Swiss, Expels 2 to Iran

The Associated Press

PARIS — France has expelled two Iranian diplomats suspected of a role in the 1990 killing in Switzerland of an opposition figure, rejecting a Swiss extradition request. "The national interest," the prime minister's office said Thursday.

The two suspects, Mohsen Sharif Esfahani, 37, and Ahmad Talebi, 32, were expelled Wednesday night, the official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Switzerland has been seeking the extradition of both men for the April 24, 1990, killing of Kazem Rajavi, the brother of Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Mujahidin Khalki, the leading Iranian opposition group.

The two were arrested in Paris in November 1992 at the request of Swiss officials. A Paris court gave a favorable opinion on the extradition request in February, but the affair was stalled.

The office of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said in a statement that French authorities decided against the extradition request "for reasons linked to the national interest." It added that no further comment would be made.

Swiss diplomats protested to the French Foreign Ministry on Thursday night, and Bern was expected to lodge a formal protest on Friday.

France and Iran have had rocky relations since the 1979 Iranian revolution, breaking ties regarding ties on several occasions.

The darkest period was in 1986, when a series of Paris bombings carried out by an Iranian-backed network killed 13 people.

Iran is known to be angry at France's recent decision to allow Massoud Rajavi's wife to reside in France. She had previously been living in Iraq.

Switzerland and France have cooperated in extradition cases involving Iranians in recent years. On Aug. 27, 1991, Switzerland turned over to France Ali Vakili Rad, an Iranian suspected of taking part in the assassination of Shapur Bakhtiar, the former prime minister of Iran. In May 1992, Switzerland extradited another Iranian to France, Zeyar Sarjadi.

A 1997 European convention on extradition obliges France and Switzerland to cooperate in such matters.

France. She had previously been living in Iraq.

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For Vatican, a Balancing Act

Church Reaches Out to Jordan and the PLO

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

ROME — Even as it finally recognized Israel on Thursday, the Vatican sought to defend its position in the Arab world and to register its demand for international guarantees of Jerusalem's spiritual status as a holy place for Christians, Jews and Muslims alike.

Joaquin Navarro-Valls, the Vatican's spokesman, set out its position at a news conference here several hours before the signing in Jerusalem of a historic recognition agreement.

As if to balance the impact of the development on Arab regimes in nations with Christian minorities, Mr. Navarro-Valls said a similar recognition deal was in the works with Jordan. "I hope I can announce it soon," he said.

Moreover, Mr. Navarro-Valls said Monsignor Claudio Celli, the papal envoy who went to Jerusalem to sign the agreement, would meet tomorrow with Palestinians nominated by the Palestine Liberation Organization to begin an "institutionalized" dialogue.

The Vatican said its new embassy in Israel would be in Jaffa, which has a large Israeli Arab population. Tel Aviv and Jaffa run together as a single urban area under the municipality of Tel Aviv. Most foreign missions are in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Navarro-Valls said the Jaffa location, in a church-owned residence for the Franciscan order, had been chosen for economic and technical reasons. "This is nothing with a political reason," he said.

Previously, the Pope's representative in Jerusalem for an area known in Vatican parlance as "Jerusalem and Palestine" had held the rank of apostolic delegate, meaning he is accredited to the local Roman Catholic Church, not to any government.

Vatican diplomats accredited to governments recognized by the Holy See are known as nuncios. Vatican officials said the new nuncio in Israel would also have the title of apostolic delegate to Jerusalem and Jordan, meaning he would maintain access to the existing church residence in Jerusalem.

Mr. Navarro-Valls went out of his way to stress the Vatican's continued commitment to seeking some form of international guarantees for the city's spiritual status.

"It asks that whoever exercises sovereignty, alone or with others, must adhere to an internationally guaranteed special status regarding the safeguarding of the highest religious and cultural values found in that area," he said.

"The Vatican does not have a formula," he said. "It just wants to

state this principle. It is not attacking sovereignty."

The Vatican's concerns reflect a sense among some Vatican officials that the so-called "fundamental agreement" signed in Jerusalem on Thursday falls short of addressing all the Vatican's interests in the Middle East and has compromised on the Jerusalem issue.

Until a few years ago, the Vatican insisted that Jerusalem be run as a separate, internationally supervised entity. While that demand has been abandoned, the agreement seemed remarkable for the absence of any Israeli concession toward the Vatican's desire that the status of the city's holy sites be internationally guaranteed, even if only symbolically.

Israel took East Jerusalem from Jordan in the 1967 war and declared the city its "united and eternal capital" in 1980.

Mr. Navarro-Valls seemed indirectly to support Palestinian demands for national sovereignty, saying he hoped the peace negotiations would display "respect for the rights that everyone has to live with dignity, peace and security within one's own homeland."

The Vatican has always acknowledged Israel's right to exist within secure boundaries but, as Mr. Navarro-Valls said, it shied from full recognition until the Ar-

abs and Israelis were "at the same table talking peace."

For many years, the Vatican's attitude toward Israel has been conditioned by centuries of Christian-Jewish hostility and by its worries that ties with Israel would jeopardize Christian minorities in the Arab world, from Syria and Jordan to Iraq and Egypt.

Mr. Navarro-Valls said the Vatican had summoned Arab ambassadors last July to discuss its negotiations with Israel and none had opposed the idea.

However, it seemed no coincidence that, on the day it recognized Israel, the Vatican should publicize its hitherto secret negotiations with Jordan on a similar recognition agreement. Jordan has a small Christian minority that includes some 50,000 Roman Catholics. Mr. Navarro-Valls said the deal was "almost concluded."

Jordan's Christians have usually enjoyed a sheltered existence under King Hussein and Jordanian law accords them special voting rights so that they are represented in parliament.

The absence of diplomatic relations with Jordan, reflecting the instability and shifting frontiers around the Jordan Valley, is an anomaly in an area where the Vatican has diplomatic missions in many countries including Iraq and Syria.

TIES: Pact Is 'Victory for Sanity'

Continued from Page 1

occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, questions about Church property in the Holy Land and the status of Jerusalem.

The city holds many of Christianity's most sacred shrines, including those revered in tradition as the sites of the crucifixion of Jesus, his burial and resurrection. Israel says Jerusalem is its capital and that there is already free access to places of worship.

Under the agreement, the two

sides have scheduled two years to negotiate on details. Israeli leaders see the agreement as capping a wave of international acceptance of Israel following the collapse of the Soviet bloc beginning in 1989 and the U.S.-backed Middle East peace talks since 1991.

The Vatican pledged to stay out of the Arab-Israeli conflict, but has expressed interest in joining in the multilateral Middle East peace negotiations at a later stage.

(AP, Reuters)

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GERMANY: 4 Ultrarightists Are Charged in Arson Deaths of Turks

Continued from Page 1

statement said. Three girls, aged 4, 9 and 12, and an 18-year-old woman perished in the flames. A fifth victim, a 27-year-old woman, leaped to her death from an attic window. The blaze badly injured 10 other Turks, including a six-month-old infant.

The two juvenile defendants face maximum sentences of 10 years in prison, while the older pair could receive life sentences, Mr. Hoffmann said.

In a similarly notorious case, two neo-Nazi skinheads were convicted

earlier this month of murdering

three Turks by firebombing their home in Mollat in November of 1992. One defendant was sentenced to life in prison and the other, a juvenile at the time of the attack, received the maximum 10-year term.

Stung by criticism that German justice is "blind in the right eye" when it comes to prosecuting far-right offenders, federal and state officials have attempted in the past year to crack down harder on neo-Nazi extremists. Several far-right groups have been banned and sym-

bols of Germany's dark past, including certain renderings of the imperial eagle, have been banned.

In the latest action to defuse the far right, Bonn on Wednesday refused to issue a visa to the Russian ultranationalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy. Although Mr. Zhirinovskiy last week passed briefly through Munich, where he met with the leader of an extreme-right Bavarian group, his request to re-enter the country for an 18-day visit was rejected.

The visa decision generally drew approval on Thursday in the Ger-

man media. Although the newspaper Die Welt warned that "the danger lies in making a martyr out of him" and cautioned that German democracy is not so feeble as to require bans against the likes of Mr. Zhirinovskiy, the Süddeutsche Zeitung noted that Bonn had appropriately signaled that such an extremist was not a suitable partner for Germany.

The mass circulation Bild-Zeitung referred to Mr. Zhirinovskiy, as it has since his election success earlier this month, as "the Russian Hitler."

Mr. Zhirinovskiy, 45, is a member of the Russian National Front, a far-right group that has been banned in several countries. He is known for his extreme views and has been involved in several violent incidents.

His visit to Germany was part of a tour to promote his book "The Russian Revolution and the Future of the World." He was accompanied by a large entourage, including several bodyguards.

The decision to reject his visa was made by the German Foreign Office, which cited national security concerns.

The move was seen as a strong statement against far-right extremism in Germany.

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Zeffirelli at 70: Show Goes On



Jonathon Schaech, in Zeffirelli's new film, "Sparrow," based on a Giovanni Verga novella and shot in Sicily.

By Rodrick Conway Morris

ROME — Just a few weeks away from his 71st birthday, the indefatigable director, theatrical designer and filmmaker Franco Zeffirelli greeted me in his dressing room at the Teatro dell'Opera di Roma looking reasonably youthful and justifiably pleased with the noisily appreciative public reception of his recent production of "Aida."

Amid the chronic uncertainty, empty coffers, staff strikes and low morale that has brought other Italian opera houses to a standstill, Zeffirelli had managed to put on a dazzling show — employing for Verdi's ancient Egyptian epic romance an astonishing, trompe-l'œil sets painted on canvas by Lila De Nobile for his Milan production of 30 years ago.

"By some miracle, thank God," said Zeffirelli, "they were still in store at La Scala. Our original idea was to paint them in the style current at the time when 'Aida' was written. Back then in the early '60s they were thought quite bizarre, but now that this kind of Orientalist, Gustave Moreau, fin-de-siècle style has come back into fashion."

After a gap of three years, Zeffirelli is about to launch a new film, "Sparrow," which opens in Italy at the end of January, and will be released on the international circuit in late spring. The film is based on "Storia di una Capinera," an early novella by Giovanni Verga (1840-1922), and was shot in and around Catania, Verga's hometown.

"Sparrow" is the tale of a young girl in mid-19th-century Catania whose mother has died and whose father has remarried. At the age of 7, Maria, played by young American actress Angela Marie Betts, has been packed off to a convent by her stepmother, eventually to become a nun. But when she is 19 a cholera epidemic breaks out.

"Death in Catania," Zeffirelli said, "means life for her. The government order is to open up all the colleges and convents and send people away into the countryside because they are dying like flies. And this is how, that summer, the girl is given the opportunity to know what life is about, to see trees, rivers, animals, flowers, all the things she has never seen."

Maria meets a handsome young boy studying to be a lawyer, who has also been sent out of the city. The girl's stepmother and stepmother have their eye on him — but he falls in love with the nun-to-be. "He proposes that they run away... but she doesn't have the courage — indeed she thinks she is being tempted by Satan."

At the end of the summer the epidemic subsides and they all go back to Catania. The boy marries the stepmother, and Maria returns to the convent to become a nun. Meanwhile, however, she becomes so obsessed with what she has lost that she is brought to the edge of madness. And, in fact, there is already in the convent an old nun (played by Vanessa Redgrave), who has gone mad and is hidden away in a cell in the basement.

"It becomes clear that she, too, has had a

similar experience — though the woman can no longer communicate, remembering only a time of too much love, too much light, nothing precise."

At the end of Verga's novella, Maria dies in despair, of consumption. While otherwise keeping close to the original, Zeffirelli offers an alternative conclusion: "From the time she goes back to the convent, Maria is dead to the world, but not physically. Before this she has found out that she is the only woman that the boy will ever truly love. In the end, he is the defeated one, and she the winner."

"We know that when we pick up Verga, we are doomed," Zeffirelli said. "He was attracted by unhappiness and tragedy, and his endings are always unhappy. But my message is that love, whether it is consummated or not, lights up our lives. This message is very tough, but very comforting for those who could not make the dreams of their lives come true."

Although "Sparrow" is a quintessentially Sicilian and Italian story, most of Zeffirelli's actors are, as usual, English and American (many of them, as often in his films, unknown newcomers).

With nearly 30 opera productions, a score of plays and 10 films to his credit, Zeffirelli betrays no signs of slowing down. Now that post-production of "Sparrow" is nearly completed, he plans to direct a stage show in the new year. "After a film I like to go back to the theater. Then I'll do another film. I like to switch. The only way to rest, for me, is to get fatigued differently. To get tired differently, in a way, relaxes me."

A Khmer Tradition Lives, in U.S.

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

LONG BEACH, California — "Don't be afraid of spirits and ghosts," the legendary dance master recently told a darkened auditorium full of refugees from the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. "They are all part of our culture."

Above him on the stage, under a thin beam of light, a single dancer in a costume glittering with gold threads performed the ancient gestures of the *apsaras*, or heavenly dancers, carved into the walls of the temple of Angkor Wat.

The master, Chheng Phon, is one of the small number of court dancers and dance teachers who survived the Pol Pot killings in the late 1970s as the Khmer Rouge sought to exterminate the educated class, he said. Those who survived clung to their art, practicing the movements at night under their mosquito nets or hiding their songbooks inside the woven walls of their huts.

The dancers on this recent evening were former pupils of Chheng Phon, young performers through whom he has tried to revive the Khmer art form that embodies much of his country's culture.

"Ignorance is the illness of the Khmer people," he said before the performance. Chheng Phon, who still lives in Phnom Penh, has made it his mission to call up the spirits and ghosts of the past, to reconnect the people of Cambodia with their history.

His visit to the large Cambodian community in Long Beach involved another painful reconnection, with five former students who

had defected during a tour three years ago. They were some of the best dancers of the new generation in whom Chheng Phon was seeking to rekindle the spirit of those who had died.

These students, along with three others who were in the United States for other reasons, gathered from around the country last week to pay homage to Chheng Phon and to dance together for him one more time.

Before the performance some were in tears as they met with him in the empty auditorium at California State University.

For the dancers, scattered around the United States now, the evening offered the chance to pause for a moment from a new life and to become again for a moment a heavenly dancer.

In their dressing rooms, the five women and three men transformed themselves in a painstaking, two-hour process, sewing themselves into layers of rich silks, augmented with strips of Velcro.

"I am very happy today," said Masady Meas, a woman in her mid-20s who is living in Virginia and learning about computers. "I always tell myself one day we will meet together and dance together, and this day is my dream." She and others said that in their distant new homes they continued to perform the stretching exercises that keep them limber for their art. But now, when she bends her long fingers backward toward her wrists, Masady Meas said, "It hurts a little bit."

Chheng Phon, a quietly commanding man in his 60s with a neat gray mustache, said he aimed, with this performance, to remind the refugee audience of the richness of their

cultural heritage. "They don't respect themselves," he said. "They don't see themselves as a nationality. They must be proud again to be Khmer. They must see the glory of their past and get the strength to work again and contribute to society."

His comments to the audience formed a counterpoint to the dazzling performances of his pupils, who danced to the music of a traditional orchestra as if they had never been far from his guidance.

Bending their supple bodies into the sculptured shapes of Angkor, they tossed flowers toward the audience in the classical *Blessing Dance* and performed a scene from the Hindu epic the *Ramayana* in which Hanuman the white monkey courts a golden mermaid.

WITH slow, hypnotic movements, female dancers portrayed a struggle between a goddess and a giant who tries to capture her magic jewelry. The dancers representing monkeys and giants leaped in lively battle in an episode of the masked dance-drama *Lakhon Khol*.

Addressing the refugee audience, Chheng Phon emphasized the distance between these sophisticated dances and the ruin of their society today. "How could a civilization that was so high thousands of years ago have reached such a low point?" he asked.

"Why is it today that nothing we try to do works?" he continued. "It is as if our eyes are blind and our ears are deaf. We have mouths but we cannot speak. After 20 years of war it seems that I'm stupid and I am unable to add or multiply. I can only subtract and divide."

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Shadowlands

Directed by Richard Attenborough. U.S.

"Shadowlands" is the most soothing film of the holiday season, even though it happens to be about tragic loss. That's because it has been directed, in ripely sentimental fashion, by Richard Attenborough, an uncommonly reliable filmmaker on subjects both large and small. Most of Attenborough's subjects ("Gandhi," "Chaplin," "Young Winston") are more grandiose than this one, yet all his films can be counted on for the same homey predictability. As the autumnal romance that coaxes Anthony Hopkins out of his genteel shell, inviting the audience to join him in a spectacularly drenched cry, "Shadowlands" has lots of old-fashioned virtues to recommend it. Here is Hopkins giving an amazingly versatile and moving performance. Here is Debra Winger, dying bravely in one more movie yet managing gracefully to avoid maudlin histrionics. Here is Oxford, filmed on a sizable budget, most of which has been



Winger and Hopkins in "Shadowlands."

spent on tweeds. Here is a screenplay in which Hopkins gets to say both "heavenly" and "balderdash," though not in the same scene. "Shadowlands" is the unlikely love story of C. S. Lewis, the Irish-born writer and lecturer and the American poet Joy Gresham, who married Lewis late in both their lives. It was adapted by William Nicholson from his play. Among the secondary characters are the smug Oxford professors who learn about love through Lewis,

known as Jack, and the book-loving student who tells Jack, "We read to know we're not alone." That's why we watch warm, weepy movies, too. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

Madre Glida

Directed by Francisco Regueiro. Spain.

This unusual film takes yet another look at Spain under the dictator Francisco Franco, but it avoids the easy route of portraying him as a complete villain or

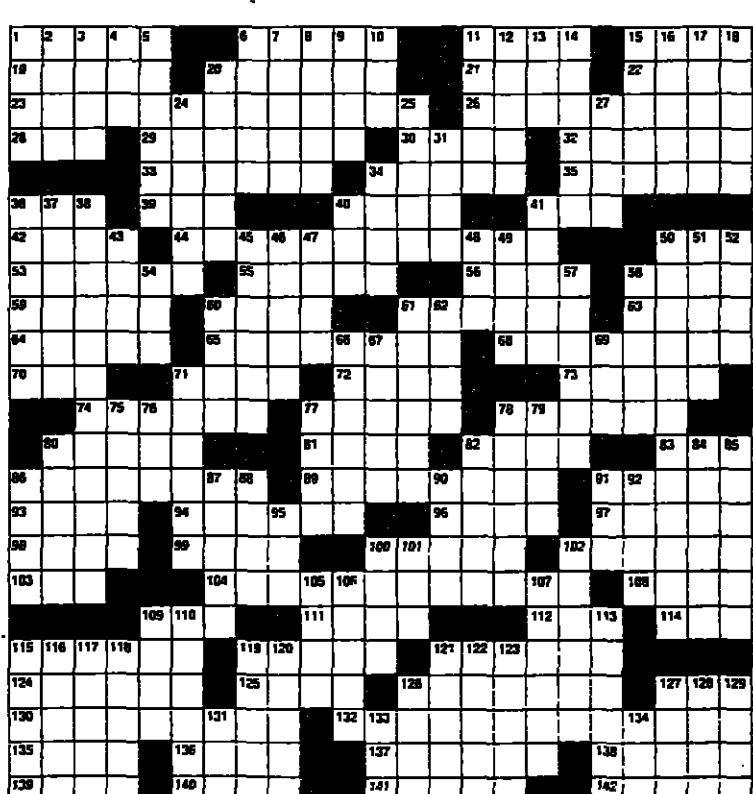
buffoon. Instead, the multilayered allegory takes on a dreamlike sensation in which Franco sheds tears. The film's window dressing of reality, such as the presence of the dictator's feared Moroccan bodyguards, provides a basis for the extended foray into Spain's subconsciousness and an examination of what Franco's rule meant. The setting is in the 1940s as the nation struggles to recover from the civil war. A senior aide-de-camp (José Sacristán) to Franco (Juan Echanove) is obsessed with discovering who ordered Franco's troops to rape his beautiful young wife (Barbara Auer) during the war. A solution to the mystery is triggered by the screening in Madrid of the Hollywood film "Gilda" starring Rita Hayworth, on whom the wife is patterned. We learn of the danger to Franco when postwar Spain makes strides against illiteracy and we see Spain's post-war hope trying to blossom. The film always reaches for the highest ground, even if it does not deliver in every scene. (Al Goodman, IHT)

WHOSE WHAT? By Brian G. Tyler

- ACROSS**
- 1 Pops
 - 6 Cards left over from a deal
 - 11 Invited a ticket?
 - 15 Born's partner
 - 19 Parts of villas
 - 20 Handel bars?
 - 21 The Poems
 - 22 Vreelch
 - 23 crooves it
 - 24 Genui
 - 25 Dalus
 - 26 residence
 - 27 Michelle's area of study
 - 28 "—d— old hello!"
 - 29 State of being late
 - 30 Pan's opposite
 - 32 Site in Julius Caesar
 - 33 Sawyer and others
 - 34 Lighting problem?
 - 35 Like many downways
 - 36 Baby food
 - 39 Set; matriarch
 - 40 Considerably
 - 41 Happy hour
 - 42 Aftim
 - 43 Benim's dental device
 - 45 Defective
 - 50 Size 5 women's shoe
 - 51 Enlist again
 - 56 Asia, with "the"
 - 58 Balzac novel
 - 59 "Le — Gonor"
 - 59 Wind: Prefix
 - 60 Women's auxiliary of 62-Down: Abbr.

- DOWN**
- 1 Bird back from near extinction
 - 63 Testify
 - 64 Start of many horror titles
 - 65 Outhouse site, perhaps
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 - 70 "Owner of a Lonely Heart" rock band
 - 71 Having a golden touch
 - 72 Merriment
 - 73 Terrorist cell
 - 74 Stephen King best seller
 - 77 Marriage locale
 - 78 Hebrew for "house of God"
 - 80 Rumble
 - 81 Robber's take
 - 82 It's north of Okla.
 - 83 Mos. and mos.
 - 86 Worst than feeble
 - 89 Shul's shoelace problem
 - 91 Confused
 - 93 Thumb-twiddling
 - 94 Seth or Clarence
 - 96 Spare parts?
 - 97 Desires
 - 98 Admissions chief
 - 99 Bach violin sonata, e.g.
 - 100 22-Across's capital
 - 102 Shinbones
 - 103 Site of comic-book canal
 - 104 With whom Backus quarreled

• New York Times Edited by Will Shortz.



Solution to Puzzle of Dec. 24-25-26

ACROSS
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104. With whom Backus quarreled

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By Alan Truscott

THE American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals ended in Seattle in November. Nick Nickell of Raleigh, North Carolina, Dick Freeman of Atlanta, Jeff Meckstroth of Tampa, Florida, Eric Rodwell of Naperville, Florida, and Bob Hamman and Bob Wolff, both of Dallas, won the Reisinger Board-a-Match Team Championship.

The diagrammed deal from the Reisinger, would be trivial at imp scoring. Both teams reached four hearts, which was exactly made by Hamman and Wolff against Bob Goldman and Paul Soloway. But when Mark Lair was the declarer after the auction shown he did better, playing against Meckstroth and Rodwell.

The opening spade lead went to the ace, and East shifted to the club king. South won and drew trumps

BRIDGE

in three rounds, ending in his hand. He led a low club, and put West to the test. If West had taken his jack he would have held South to 10 tricks, but that play would have run a risk. If East had begun with K-Q doubleton in clubs the jack play would have squandered a trick and established dummy's ten.

So West played low, reckoning that he would break even if South held the queen. South won with the ten, ruffed a spade and cashed the club queen. East threw a diamond, but was in trouble when South ruffed his last club. A diamond discard would have let South play dummy's diamond ace and establish a trick. So East gave up a spade.

Now a spade ruff reduced all players to three diamonds, and a diamond to the jack employed East, who had to win and lead from his remaining honor at the 12th trick. This won the board for Lair

and his teammates, but their opponents had the last laugh when the results were known.

NORTH			
♠ J 4 2			
♥ Q 8 7 4			
♦ A J 6			
♣ 10 8 5			
WEST			
♠ Q 10 9 7 5			
♥ J 10			
♦ 4 3 2			
♣ J 8 4 3			
EAST (D)			
♠ A 8 3			
♥ 9 8 3			
♦ K Q 8 5			
♣ K 9			
SOUTH			
♠ K			
♥ A K J 5 2			
♦ 10 8 7			
♣ A Q 7 2			

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: East 1♠, South 1♥, West 2♦, North 3♦. Pass. Pass. Pass. Pass. West led the spade ten.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

JAPANESE

The Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs has just compiled its annual year-end collection of Japanese miscellany — figures about everything from eating habits to economic woes. Nearly every Japanese household has a color television, but half aren't hooked up to sewer systems. And there are 50,000 restaurants specializing in raw fish. That's a lot of sushi.

Fashion and Fetishes: In Bonn, Art of Shoes

By David Galloway

BONN — As prehistoric cave paintings amply document, footwear is one of the first forms of clothing devised by man. Precisely when the shoe ceased to offer simple protection against frost and thorns and pebbles and became a modish accessory, however, is a question to which cultural historians and anthropologists find no ready answer.

It is certain that by the 15th century the fashionable follies of the male sex had reached such extremes that European monarchs felt compelled to intervene. Their anger was the exaggeratedly pointed shoe, ancestor to those "winkle-pickers" popularized by the Beatles and revived by punkers. Royal edicts restricted the slender, elongated "beak" to a length of 60 centimeters (24 inches) for noblemen, 30 for burghers and 15 for the common folk.

That fetishism and fashion are kindred spirits is one of the themes that emerges from an ensemble of 1,000 "Abandoned Shoes" at the Landesmuseum in Bonn. Antique shoes join company with creations by celebrated designers, with shoes in painting and sculpture and photography, with shoes worn to dilapidation by contemporary artists, with amulets and boot-shaped cups that point to forgotten totemic rituals.

As the mediator between the body and Mother Earth, the shoe was once regarded as a symbol of fertility and fidelity. Even today, the custom of drinking red wine from the bride's slipper can be encountered in rural communities in Eastern Europe. Tying a pair of old shoes to the bumper of a honeymooning couple's car has similar fetishistic sources. "Send me your worn-out dancing shoes," Goethe wrote to his beloved Christiane, "that I may press them against my heart."

As a smart accessory, the shoe had evolved by the 18th century into the basic element of fashion required an average of 360 pairs a year, many of them fastidiously beaded or embroidered. Coordinating color and style became considerably easier when the English designer Charles Frederick Worth opened his Parisian salon in 1857. At the same time, the first mass-produced shoes appeared on the market, and manufacturers were quick to adopt the trend set by exclusive houses. But the democratization of footwear hardly dimmed the enthusiasm for extravagant and luxurious craftsmanship. Legendary names like Yvonne, Ferragamo, Ferragamo and Vivier would find secure footholds on the high-fashion ladder.

Though celebrated for a distinctly European brand of sophistication, Ferragamo first found commercial success in Hollywood, shoeing the stars. He also registered in the course of his lifetime no fewer than 350 patents for clogging innovations, including the steel shaft that stabilizes a specific heel. The sky was now the limit, and the celebrated music-hall star Mistinguett was among the high-flying trendsetters. The heels of her custom-made Ferragamo creations were so extreme that she could do little more than hobble to the door to greet her guests.

Such excesses play a central role in the Bonn show, which is strongest in its presentation of the flippant-out follies of the Swing era: bird-shaped and fish-shaped extravaganzas, towering wedges in neon colors, test-tube pumps conceived to make the stiletto look even more mini.

THE number of contemporary models on view in Bonn makes the presentation uncomfortably reminiscent of a fashion fair. The obvious danger is that viewers will be reminded either of a 1984 "Cross Bazaar" or a department-store display.

The shoe-fetish fantasies of Allen Jones and Helmut Newton also find their way into the show, which also includes the famous portrait of Newton, made by his wife, Alice Springs, in which the photographer sports a pair of open-toed, stiletto pumps. The shoe has been a recurring motif in the visual arts at least since van Gogh produced his remarkable still life of a pair of shoes, brogues. That Bonn had to forgo a van Gogh is understandable; the museum of Warhol's naughty "Shoe Books" and glimmering "Diamond Dust Shoes" is no less than baffling, especially when there is so much second-rate art on view.

And what of the shoe in film? Chaplin's gourmet spoof in "The Gold Rush," Fred Astaire's wing-tips, the ruby slippers that whisk Dorothy to the Land of Oz, the spike heel that Elizabeth Taylor grinds into Laurence Harvey's foot in "Butterfield 8" are all part of modern footloose. Shoe motifs in detective novels and films are an indispensable element of the genre: footprints in the begonia bed, upturned shoes revealing the corpse behind the sofa, the gunshot's own shoes propped on his battered desk.

Many of these themes are evoked, without illustration, in the catalogue that accompanies "Abandoned Shoes" and that the curators of the show ambitiously describe as an "anthology." The texts are printed in such small type, however, that the content is virtually indecipherable. The prostitutes of ancient Athens understood more about the art of shoe-commerce than their sandals to impart a message in the dust. As they moved along, they blazed an unmistakable trail that read: "Follow me."

"Abandoned Shoes" is at the Landesmuseum until Jan. 31. From March 13 through June 15 it will be at the German Leather and Shoe Museum in Offenbach am Main.

David Galloway is an art critic and freelance curator based in Wuppertal, Germany.



From the "Abandoned Shoes" exhibition at the Landesmuseum in Bonn.

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Judeisches Museum, tel. 535-04-31, closed Saturdays. This new museum focuses on the relationship over the centuries between Jews and their surroundings in Austria and Europe. To Feb. 16: "The Frescoes." Photographic of the International Conference of Psychoanalysis held in Lucerne in 1934.
Kunsthaus, tel. 712-04-85, daily. Continuing/To Jan. 27: "Joan Miró: Sculptures and Drawings."

BRITAIN

Glasgow
The Burrell Collection, tel. (41) 649-7151, daily. Continuing/To March 13: "Degas in Bronze."
London
British Museum, tel. (71) 323-8525, daily. To April 10: "The Arts of Hinduism." A survey of Hindu deities and their worship through temple and domestic sculptures, devotional paintings and textiles as well as Indian paintings from Rajput and Pahari.
Royal Academy of Arts, tel. (71) 439-7438, daily. Continuing/To Jan. 23: "Great Master Drawings from the J. Paul Getty Museum." Features 120 drawings from the Italian, Dutch, French, Spanish and German schools.
The Royal Opera at Covent Garden, tel. (71) 240-1065. Buzel's "Carmen." Conducted by Jeffrey Tate, with Denyce Graves, Neil Shicoff/Richard Margolis and Leonora Vaduva. Jan. 21, 24, 27 and 29.

CANADA

Toronto
Musée des Beaux-Arts de l'Ontario, tel. (416) 977-0414, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To March 6: "Seven Florentine Heads: 15th-Century Drawings from the Collection of Her Majesty the Queen." Silverpoint drawings by leading draftsman of the Renaissance including Fra Angelico, Leonardo da Vinci, Domenico Ghirlandajo and Filippo Lippi.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Prague
Castle Riding School, tel. (2) 33-37-32-32, To March 27: "Recent and Contemporary Czech Painting From the State Galleries Collections." Focuses on Czech painting from the 1960s up to the present day.

DENMARK

Humblebaek
Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, tel. (42) 19-07-19, daily. Continuing/To March 6: "Claude Monet: Works from 1880 to 1926."

FRANCE

Bordeaux
Musée des Arts Décoratifs, tel. 66-10-15-62, closed Tuesdays. To Jan. 31: "Mobilier et Images de Meubles." Renaissance and 17th-century furniture, as well as photographs of

THE ARTS GUIDE



Mask by Swedish artist Henrik Allert in Paris show.

interiors in the second half of the 19th century.
Marseille
Musée de la Mode, tel. 91-14-92-20. To March 27: "Yves Saint Laurent: Exotismes." Designs, jewels and accessories showing the influence of "exotism" on the couturier's creations.

IRELAND

Dublin
The Irish Museum of Modern Art, tel. 671-8688, closed Mondays. To Jan. 16: "Max Ernst Sculpture 1934-1974." 40 works in bronze dating from Ernst's early work with Art and Giacometti in the 1930s to the end of his working life in 1974.

ITALY

Ferrara
Teatro Comunale, tel. (532) 20-26-75. Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro." Conducted by Claudio Abbado, with Ruggero Raimondi, Cecilia Gasdia, Sylvia McNair and Lucio Gallo. Jan. 13, 15, 17 and 19.

GERMANY

Bonn
Kunstmuseum, tel. (228) 77-62-60, closed Mondays. To Jan. 9: "Christo: The Port-Nuif Wrapped, Paris 1975-85." Drawings, sketches and photographs of Paris's oldest bridge when it was draped in sandstone-colored cloth by Christo in 1985.

painter (1878-1935) from the Russian State Museum in St. Petersburg.

JAPAN

Kagawa
Florence Hall, tel. (877) 86-55-33. To Feb. 28, closed Tuesdays and Wednesdays. "The Kingdom of Bhutan." Bhutan folk clothes, festival masks and musical instruments used at Buddhist services and a Kannon statue bearing 11 different faces.
Tokyo
Bunkamura Museum of Art, tel. (3) 3477-9252, daily. To Jan. 23: "Haute Couture 1870-1970." The history of Paris fashion through a display of 150 pieces.
Tokyo Station Gallery, tel. (3) 3212-2485, closed Mondays. To Jan. 30: "Bathus." More than 50 oils and drawings by the 85-year old French master painter.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Stedelijk Museum, tel. (20) 5732-911, daily. To Jan. 23: "Donald Judd." A selection of the American sculptor's geometric works. Materials used vary from copper, steel and galvanized iron to wood and plastics.

SPAIN

Madrid
Museo Thyssen-Bornemisza, tel. 420-3944, closed Mondays. To Jan. 16: "Obras Sobre Papel." 79 drawings acquired by Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza, including sketches and studies by Pencil, watercolor by Cézanne, a series of 10 color lithographs by Toulouse-Lautrec, and collages and pastels.

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne
Théâtre Municipal, tel. (21) 312-6432. Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène." Directed by Jérôme Savary, conducted by Jean-François Monod, with Marie-Ange Todorovitch, Nikola Ivanov and Jacques Sereys. Jan. 2, 5, 6, 8 and 9.

UNITED STATES

New York
Metropolitan Opera, tel. (212) 362-6000. Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." Conducted by Nello Santi with Mariella Davis, Jerry Hadley, Juan Pons and Dmitri Kavrakos. Jan. 10, 14, 19 and 22.

TV PROGRAM

France and Germany
Arte. The golden age (or ages) of Saint-Germain des Prés is the subject of an evening of programs on the French-German station Arte, overseen by Jean-Christophe Averty, the TV director and jazz fan. From Picasso to Boris Vian, Kenny Clarke to Dizzy Gillespie, the Decade Magots to the Lorientais. Jan. 2 from 8:40 P.M. to 12:45 A.M.

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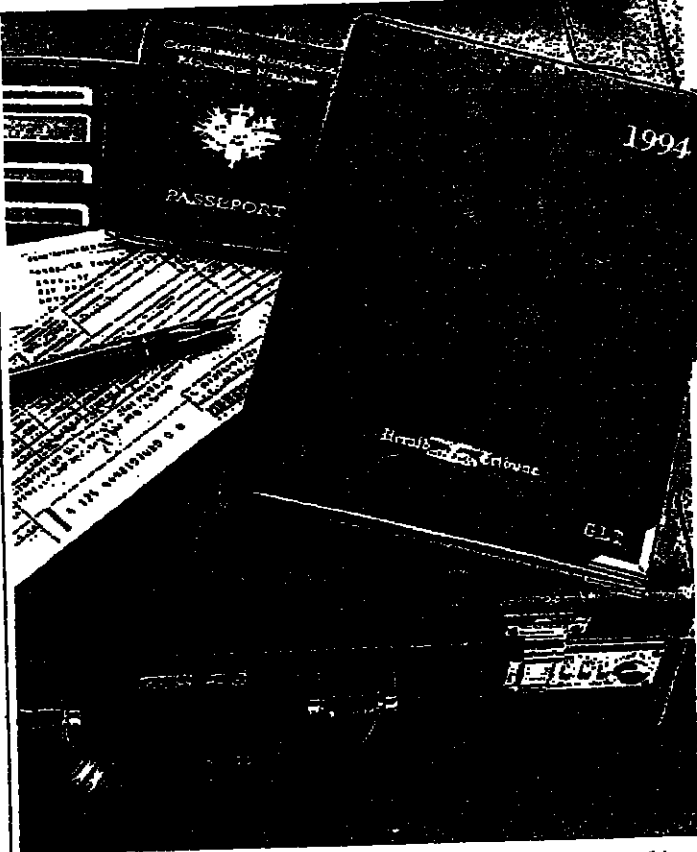
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Adam Thomas	4949 Hickory St	555-6789
Bella Turner	5050 Sycamore St	555-0123
Carlton Vance	5151 Magnolia St	555-4567
Dora Webb	5252 Dogwood St	555-8901
Eugene Wright	5353 Redwood St	555-2345
Fiona Young	5454 Cypress St	555-6789
Gavin Ziegler	5555 Juniper St	555-0123
Hannah Adams	5656 Fir St	555-4567
Isaac Baker	5757 Palm St	555-8901
Julia Clark	5858 Cedar St	555-2345
Kyle Evans	5959 Birch St	555-6789
Laura Foster	6060 Spruce St	555-0123
Max Gibson	6161 Willow St	555-4567
Nora Harris	6262 Ash St	555-8901
Oliver Kelly	6363 Hickory St	555-2345
Pamela Lewis	6464 Sycamore St	555-6789
Quinn Miller	6565 Magnolia St	555-0123
Rachel Nelson	6666 Dogwood St	555-4567
Samuel Ortiz	6767 Redwood St	555-8901
Tina Parker	6868 Cypress St	555-2345
Victor Quinn	6969 Juniper St	555-6789
Wendy Reed	7070 Fir St	555-0123
Xavier Scott	7171 Palm St	555-4567
Yvonne Taylor	7272 Cedar St	555-8901
Zoe Thomas	7373 Birch St	555-2345
Adam Turner	7474 Spruce St	555-6789
Bella Vance	7575 Willow St	555-0123
Carlton Webb	7676 Ash St	555-4567
Dora Wright	7777 Hickory St	555-8901
Eugene Young	7878 Sycamore St	555-2345
Fiona Ziegler	7979 Magnolia St	555-6789
Gavin Adams	8080 Dogwood St	555-0123
Hannah Baker	8181 Redwood St	555-4567
Isaac Clark	8282 Cypress St	555-8901
Julia Evans	8383 Juniper St	555-2345
Kyle Foster	8484 Fir St	555-6789
Laura Gibson	8585 Palm St	555-0123
Max Harris	8686 Cedar St	555-4567
Nora Kelly	8787 Birch St	555-890

MARKET DIARY

Economic Upturn
Scares Bond Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks sagged Thursday in sluggish year-end trading after strong economic data and fears of inflation knocked bond prices down and raised interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 18.45 points to close at 3,775.88.

Declining issues outnumbered advances by about 5 to 4 on the

N.Y. Stocks

New York Stock Exchange.

Big Board volume was a light 193.65 million shares, off 75.63 million on Wednesday.

The Standard & Poor's 500 index also fell, by 1.94 to 468.64. But the Nasdaq Composite index edged up, bucking the trend, rising 2.60 points to 711.08.

"Today it looks like the early weakness in bonds spilled over into stocks and that's been the theme so far," said Greg Nie, a technical market analyst at Kemper Securities.

The pullback on Wall Street came in response to heavy selling in the bond market, which depressed the 30-year Treasury bond by more than 1 1/2 points. Its yield, which rises when the price falls, jumped to 6.33 percent from 6.24 percent.

Bonds lost ground on signs of a strong pick-up in economic growth in the final quarter of the year. Traders worried that the growth might lead to a pick-up in inflation and higher interest rates in 1994.

Among the signs of rapid growth were an unexpectedly strong report on weekly claims for unemployment insurance benefits. The Labor Department said the number of new applicants for jobless benefits fell by 39,000 last week to 291,000.

20% after the company said first-quarter income rose to 27 cents a share from 22 cents a year ago.

MCI Communications gained 1 1/4 to 27 after a newspaper report said the company planned to enter the local telephone market.

(AP, Knight-Ridder, Reuters)

ECONOMY: Strong Note in U.S.

Continued from Page 9

ministration. Mr. Bentsen said he would like to see growth and inflation both at 3 percent in 1994.

"This should allow interest rates to remain relatively low and reduce further the rate of unemployment," he said.

The gain in home sales surprised many economists, who were generally expecting an increase of 2 percent.

Foreign Exchange

cent to 2 percent. It followed a revised 2.2 percent drop in October, previously reported as a 6.5 percent decline. Sales had soared 15.4 percent in September.

The Western states accounted for the bulk of the advance. Sales in that region jumped 33.8 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 273,000, the highest level since March 1979.

David Seiders, an economist for the National Association of Home Builders, said that although the housing market clearly was strong, he could not explain the surge in the West, which includes the soft Southern California market.

"We know that some parts of the Western region are doing nicely," he said. "But I worry this is one of those cases where the Commerce Department's sampling methods are kind of thin."

Robert Dedekind, chief economist at Northern Trust Co. in Chicago, said of the home-sales jump: "This is a number that is not likely to be sustained. But let's enjoy it."

But at an underlying level, economists said home sales were part of a fourth-quarter revival of consumer activity that they expect to result

in the strongest growth of the year. Builders are stepping up construction, they said, and buyers are purchasing furniture and appliances to put in their homes.

The advances in home sales came as buyers rushed to take advantage of low mortgage rates — partly out of fear that the low rates would disappear as the economy heated up. The average rate on 30-year mortgages edged up from a 25-year high of 6.83 percent in October to 7.16 percent in November.

(AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Dollar Extends Its Gains

The dollar was higher in third trading, adding to the gains it made Wednesday against the Deutsche mark and other major currencies, news agencies reported from New York.

John McCarthy, chief dealer at ING Bank, said the dollar at 1.7370 DM as the bond market fell, raising interest rates and making dollar-denominated investments more attractive.

Analysts pointed out that the lack of liquidity in the market because of the year-end holidays tended to exaggerate the currencies' movements, however.

At the close, the dollar was quoted at 1.7355 Deutsche marks, up from 1.7275 DM at Wednesday's close.

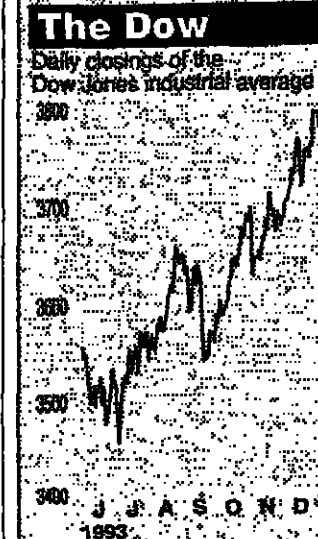
The 30-share DAX index rose 51.98 points to close at 2,666.68, with traders hoping that investment funds would drive the market even higher in January.

London and Paris, which have both risen to record highs recently, both retreated a little.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading British shares ended 33.2 points lower at 3,428.8. In Paris, the CAC-40 share index finished down 0.67 at 2,281.22.

(Reuters, APX)

Via Associated Press Dec. 30



Dow Jones Industrial Average

Daily closing of the Dow Jones Industrial average

1993 1994

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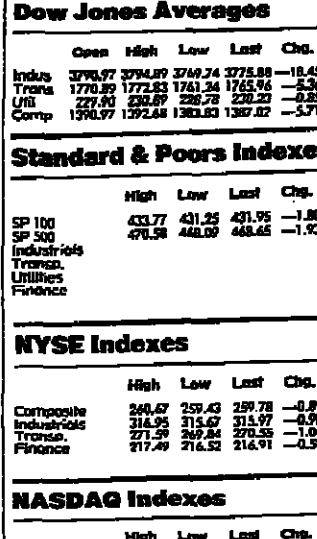
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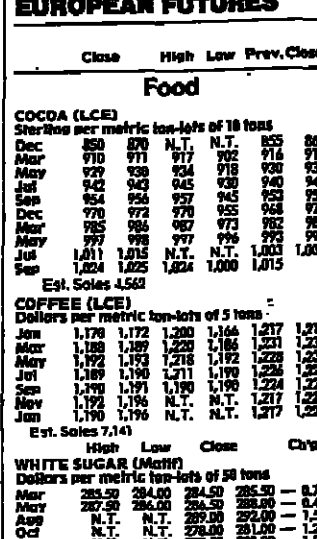
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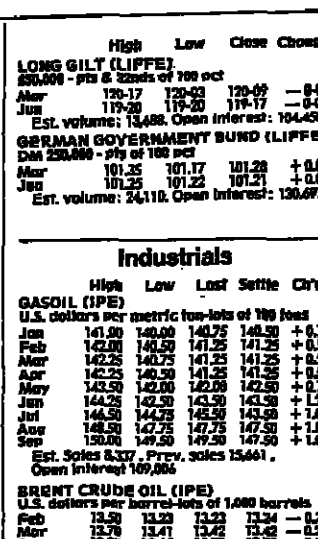
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Via Associated Press Dec. 30



Dow Jones Industrial Average

Daily closing of the Dow Jones Industrial average

1993 1994

JANUARY 1994

Italy Tamed Inflation in '93; Rate Was 4.2%

ROME — Italy, which has experienced decades of rapid price rises, announced on Thursday the lowest annual inflation rate in 24 years.

Official data showed inflation averaged 4.2 percent in 1993, below the government's forecast of 4.5 percent and sharply down from 5.4 percent in 1992. It was the lowest rate since the 2.8 percent annual increase recorded in 1969.

BAe Sells Unit In Netherlands

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — British Aerospace PLC said Thursday it had sold a Dutch construction unit, Ballast Nedam BV, for \$175 million (\$261 million).

The buyers included Hochtief AG, a German construction company, and Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV, a Dutch banking concern.

BAe said the proceeds would be used to reduce its debt, which stood at \$721 million as of June 30, up from \$257 million a year earlier.

Ballast Nedam said some of its shares would be floated on the Amsterdam exchange in the spring. (Reuters, AFP)

British Coal's Anticlimax Privatization Set, but Little Left to Sell

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's once-mighty "King Coal" is up for sale next year.

But with its market eroded by less expensive imported coal, natural gas and nuclear power, the sale of state-owned British Coal will hardly be the "ultimate privatization" that the government once promised.

Now, the government says it has no idea what the future holds for the industry that powered Britain's industrial revolution.

"I don't pretend to say what it will be in three, five or 10 years," Industry Minister Michael Heseltine, who introduced the legislation to privatize the industry, said. "The market will be the determinant."

The industry has shrunk in the past year to 22 mines and 15,000 workers from 50 mines and 50,000 workers — a far cry from the 1920s, when 1.2 million miners toiled in more than 1,000 collieries.

A storm of public anger greeted government plans in late 1991 to shut 31 of the 50 coal mines then in operation and throw 30,000 miners out of work as it whittled British Coal into shape for privatization.

Protest marches, newspaper editorials and a revolt within the governing Conservative Party persuaded the government to give 12 of the condemned mines a reprieve for "market testing."

But eight of them have since closed, and with unsold coal continuing to pile up, the others are expected to shut down as well.

The total number of operating mines could dwindle to 10 by the time of the sell-off, expected in mid-1994, energy specialists say. And the industry's long-term outlook is even more bleak.

"I don't see any British coal industry worth talking of in 10 or 15 years," Steve Thomas of the

northeastern England and Scotland.

But unlike previous privatizations, which added billions of pounds to the Treasury's coffers, this sale is not expected to raise anything, because of clean-up liabilities that the government will assume for the mines.

Some trace the industry's decline to the privatization of Britain's energy sector that was directed by former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the government's decision to rely on market forces in setting energy policy.

The move freed the big electricity-generating companies that had been British Coal's biggest customers to sleep elsewhere, and they turned abroad for lower-priced coal supplies.

Critics say that Britain, which has half of Western Europe's coal supplies, is wasting a valuable resource and jeopardizing its long-term energy security by relying increasingly on foreign supplies.

The National Union of Mine Workers also has accused the government of running down the industry as a political vendetta against the union, still headed by Arthur Scargill, who led a year-long strike in 1984-85.

But some say the strike exacerbated the industry's problems by raising doubts about the reliability of coal as an energy source.

Plans call for British Coal to be sold to private operators in five regional packages covering the Midlands, Yorkshire, Wales,

science policy research unit at Sussex University said. "The time left for the coal industry is the time it will take to exhaust easily recoverable reserves in existing mines."

And this time, the public's response to the industry's fate has been one of indifference.

Plans call for British Coal to be sold to private operators in five regional packages covering the Midlands, Yorkshire, Wales,

But Banesto ran into difficulty with the final part of the exercise, a

400 million convertible bond issue for which no date has been set.

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In addition, a monetary source in Madrid said the Bank of Spain's commitment to Banesto's continuity means it is highly unlikely the bank's share value will be wiped out.

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Kohl Sees More Cuts In Budget

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl sees a need for additional spending cuts to make Germany more competitive.

"In 1993 we made a number of important and unpopular decisions to secure the future," Mr. Kohl said in his annual New Year's speech, the text of which was distributed on Thursday. "But nevertheless securing the future forces us to make more cuts."

Disappointed with higher taxes, falling income and fading job security, voters have given the Bonn coalition poor marks in polls ahead of next year's marathon stretch of 19 local, state, national and European Parliament elections.

The government is busy trying to persuade voters that its program of belt-tightening is the only way to improve the economy and strengthen industry in the long term.

Recent economic data show that output, factory orders and business confidence in Western Germany are rising.

Mr. Kohl, in a strong appeal for national unity, urged Germans not to despair as the ranks of the unemployed swell to record highs.

"We have to solve the problems that lie ahead," he said. "What we need is courage and realism, initiative and confidence."

Finance Minister Theo Waigel said he would resist any attempts to reverse social welfare cuts in next year's federal budget.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2200	3400	2200
2100	3300	2100
2000	3200	2000
1900	3100	1900
1800	3000	1800
1700	2900	1700
1600	2800	1600
1500	2700	1500
1400	2600	1400
1300	2500	1300
1200	2400	1200
1100	2300	1100
1000	2200	1000
900	2100	900
800	2000	800
700	1900	700
600	1800	600
500	1700	500
400	1600	400
300	1500	300
200	1400	200
100	1300	100
0	1200	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- France's unemployment rate held steady at 12 percent in November from October but was up 10.7 percent from a year ago.
- Général des Eaux SA is poised to buy a 10 percent stake in Canal Satellite, a satellite and cable network owned by Canal Plus SA, said a Générale des Eaux spokesman.
- Electrolux AB of Sweden said it had decided to exercise an option to acquire a further 10 percent stake in AEG Hausgeräte AG, bringing its total share in the unit to 20 percent. Electrolux said it had been offered the chance to buy all shares in AEG Hausgeräte by AEG AG on Dec. 8.
- EIS Group PLC, a British engineering company, said it had bought the Plenty group, which designs and makes fluid-handling gear, from the food company Booker PLC for £11.2 million (\$16.7 million).
- The Dutch central bank will trim its rate on special advances to 5.6 percent from 5.7 percent, a spokesman said.
- Portugal said it has sold the shipping line Sogoponta back to its former owners, the Mello family, for 7.9 billion escudos (\$45 million).
- The Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association said that production at nine Japanese car plants in Europe jumped 48 percent in 1993, to 534,000 vehicles. (AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

With New Year, a Trade Giant

BRUSSELS — At the stroke of midnight Friday, the world's largest trading bloc — the European Economic Community and five of its neighbors.

The new bloc will be larger than the North American Free Trade Agreement — consisting of the United States, Canada and Mexico — in terms of population, trade volume and gross domestic product of its member countries. It extends the EC's single market to Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

Under the agreement, nationals of any of the 17 nations will have the right to seek work in any of the other countries. Businesses also will have the right of free movement.

The accord takes in five of the seven members of the European Free Trade Association, and four of them — Austria, Norway, Sweden and Finland — are negotiating for full membership in the EC. One other member, Liechtenstein, may seek to join soon.

The remaining EFTA country, Switzerland, voted

in a referendum not to seek membership. The Swiss instead are seeking bilateral trading accords with the Community.

The four prospective EC members have expressed hope they will be about to join the Community a year from now. But EC officials have said their Jan. 1, 1995, target date for EC membership could prove too ambitious a goal. Difficult negotiations are expected in early 1994 for all four applicants, and they will need to get their electorates' support for membership in referendums as well.

The advent of the EEA will mean more competition in areas such as public contracts, banking and insurance, several industrialists said.

But they said the accord was limited in that it did not extend to agriculture and did not remove border controls between the countries.

Austria, in particular, complains that some of its products will continue to receive less favorable treatment than those from Eastern Europe.

BANESTO: It Needs \$3.5 Billion

Continued from Page 9

staff and splashed on marketing to enhance its image.

Mr. Rojo said that by the end of 1992 it was clear Banesto was in serious trouble but Mr. Conde had drawn up a rescue plan which included selling its Banco de Madrid subsidiary to Deutsche Bank and embarking on the biggest capital expansion in Spanish banking history.

"It was moving in the right direction," Mr. Rojo said.

Banesto succeeded in raising 95 billion pesetas this August with a two-part rights issue, a chunk of which was taken up by I.P. Morgan & Co., Banesto's financial advisor, and Morgan's Corsair investment fund.

But Banesto ran into difficulty with the final part of the exercise, a

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But Banesto ran into difficulty with the final part of the exercise, a

400 million convertible bond issue for which no date has been set.

BANK: A Deal Goes Sour

Continued from Page 9

ship positions in these banks on the cheap.

Banesto became Corsair's first, and so far only, investment, in large part because by the time the fund was ready to go in January 1993, U.S. bank stocks had already rallied from depressed price levels.

"Corsair will have the full resources of Morgan available to it," says the confidential document used to woo potential investors to Corsair. "All major policies of the partnership including investment decisions will be reviewed and approved by Morgan's corporate office, the senior policy-making body comprised of Morgan's chairman, president and three vice chairmen."

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Morgan's stock fell \$1 to \$69.625 in New York after news reports that the entire \$162 million Corsair investment was at risk. But Morgan said Thursday that the investment remained in place and the bank was "hopeful that we will continue to play an advisory role with the Bank of Spain in setting Banesto on a course to improved health."

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Russia Curbs Dollar Shopping

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — As of Jan. 1, most Russian stores will stop accepting what has become the currency of choice — the U.S. dollar.

The hard currency ban was ordered by Russia's central bank, which has told stores to accept only rubles or credit cards, something few Russians have.

Many stores, especially those that sell imported merchandise, now accept dollars, Deutsche marks and other foreign currencies. Many refuse rubles.

A central bank spokeswoman, Natalia Khomenko, said national pride was one of the main motives for the ban's order.

Inflation has sharply eroded the value of the ruble since prices were freed after the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. The ruble, which was at one time officially worth more than the dollar, is now quoted at 1,250 to the U.S. unit.

Ms. Khomenko said stores are still allowed to fix prices in foreign currencies, and credit card transactions can be in hard currency.

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices at 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE

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SPORTS

Connecticut Hits a Bump On Its Hawaii Trip: Ohio

The Associated Press

The way No. 14 Connecticut had been playing, the trip to Hawaii the week after Christmas was supposed to be simple: win three games, accept the Big Island Invitational championship trophy and head back for the rigors of the Big East.

The Huskies had cruised to eight victories to open the season, the latest a 40-point opening-round victory over Texas-Arlington in the tournament at Hilo. On Wednesday night, they ran into a problem they had not faced all season: playing catch up.

Ohio University took command early and then made the free throws down the stretch to hand the Huskies an 85-76 semifinal loss.

Said Connecticut's coach, Jim Calhoun: "Just like you can't simulate our press, you can't simulate somebody getting ahead on you and say, 'Come on, let's make up points.' Obviously, I don't think we did a good job of that. We tried to catch them down the stretch. We fouled them, but they hit the shots. They stood up to us."

The Bobcats (7-3) made 17 of 21 foul shots in the final 2:13, the crowning touch after a night of mixing up defenses that frustrated Connecticut, which trailed the whole game after a tie at 2.

Gary Trent scored 11 of his 19 points in the first eight minutes as the Bobcats took a 20-16 lead on the way to leading 42-28 at halftime.

Geno Ford had 22 points to lead the Bobcats, while Donyell Marshall, who had a career-high 33 points Tuesday night, had 22. He scored six points in an 8-0 run that brought the Huskies within 55-49,

the closest they would get in the second half.

"We were able to handle their pressure and stop Connecticut's transition game," said Ohio's coach, Larry Hunter. "Our guards played well and our bench responded when we got into foul trouble. It was an overall team victory."

No. 4 Temple 63, Fairleigh Dickinson 51: The Owls (5-1) took third place in the ECAC Holiday Festival in New York behind Aaron McKie's 18 points and 17 each

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

from Eddie Jones and Rick Brunson. Tanner Robinson had 14 points to lead the Knights (4-4).

No. 6 Kansas 73, Rhode Island 60: In Kansas City, the Jayhawks (12-1) dominated the backboards and overcame 28 turnovers to advance to the championship game of the Golden Harvest Classic against Southern Methodist. Richard Scott had 17 points and Greg Ostering pulled down a career-high 13 rebounds. Kyle Ivey-Jones led the Rams (3-2) with 22 points.

No. 9 Massachusetts 94, Maryland 89: Ron Lee scored 30 points and Mike Williams had career-highs of 25 points and 10 assists as the Minutemen (9-1) stopped the Terrapins (7-2) to win the Hall of Fame Classic in Springfield, Massachusetts.

No. 11 Louisville 83, Florida 68: Dwayne Morton had 22 points as the Cardinals (7-1) stopped a late rally by Florida (8-2) and advanced to the championship game of the Rainbow Classic in Honolulu. Florida was down 16 but rallied within 65-57 with 2:47 left on Craig

Brown's 3-pointer. The Cardinals made four of their next six free throws and the Gators never got closer than 10 the rest of the way.

No. 15 Georgia Tech 71, St. John's 69: The Yellow Jackets (9-1) benefited from what appeared to be a bad call to beat the Redmen (7-3), who had won five straight, and win the ECAC Holiday Festival at Madison Square Garden. With the score 69-69, Georgia Tech called a timeout with 26 seconds left on the game clock and 22 on the 35-second shot clock. Travis Best dribbled out the time and found Ivano Newbill for a layup that appeared to be late, but it was the game's final points with 3.6 seconds to play.

No. 17 Wisconsin 103, Grambling 84: Freshman center Rashard Griffith had 20 points, seven rebounds and four blocks for the Badgers (8-0), who blew away from a 55-47 lead with a 19-4 run. Dan Avery had 22 points and 12 rebounds for the visiting Tigers (4-5).

No. 19 Syracuse 85, Colgate 74: The Orangemen (8-1) went on a 17-0 run for a 69-42 lead in the home victory over the Red Raiders (4-5).

No. 20 Oklahoma St. 79, Cal Santa Barbara 74: Randy Rutherford had 15 of his 17 points in the second half when the Cowboys (8-4) broke from a 27-27 halftime tie in the consolation round of the Rainbow Classic. Oklahoma State center Bryant Reeves continued to struggle with 10 points, giving him 14 in the two tournament games. The Gauchos (3-6), who closed within 77-74 with two seconds left on a 3-pointer, were led by Doug Muse's 20 points.



Shaquille O'Neal plowed past Atlanta's Kevin Willis, but was later ejected for disputing a call.

Sonics and Lakers Spice Up Slow Game

The Associated Press

The Seattle SuperSonics were rolling along toward a 22d victory in 25 games in lackluster fashion.

How about a brawl to liven things up?

The Los Angeles Lakers, whose 99-92 loss was their 10th in 12 games and fifth straight at home, cut a 12-point deficit to 75-72 late in the third quarter Wednesday.

Then a couple of blocked shots increased the emotional temperatures of both teams, and on the

strong scored 25 points and Toni Kukoc hit 11 of his 16 in the fourth quarter against New Jersey.

The Bulls took the lead for good in the fourth period when Kukoc hit a 3-pointer followed by two consecutive baskets for a 78-73 lead.

Jazz 110, Celtics 107: Utah blew a 19-point lead to Boston, then dominated the overtime period to hand the Celtics their seventh straight loss overall and ninth in a row on the road.

The Jazz took the lead for good in the first minute of overtime on a layup by Tom Chambers, and they held the Celtics without a field goal for the first four minutes.

Boston rallied from a six-point deficit in the last minute, but Douglas was short on a 3-point attempt in the final second.

Hawks 92, Magic 90: Kevin Willis missed 13 of his first 15 shots, then scored twice in the final minute, including the game-winner with 4.4 seconds left, as Atlanta won at Orlando.

Shaquille O'Neal was not in the middle to defend against Willis after being ejected in the third quarter for arguing an official's call.

Willis, who finished with 15 points and 15 rebounds, gave the Hawks a 90-88 advantage with a short hook shot with 38 seconds remaining. Donald Royall's free throw tied it with 21 seconds left before Willis scored again, making it 92-90. Dennis Scott's 3-point attempt to win the game bounced off the rim.

Kings 103, Bulls 97: Sacramento, down by 16 points in the third quarter, won for the second time in 13 road games this season by holding Washington to one basket in the first seven minutes of the final period.

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

Lakers' next possession, Ricky Pierce committed a flagrant foul against Sedale Threatt with 10 seconds left in the period.

Pierce stood over Threatt and glared at the Lakers' guard as he was on his back, prompting the Lakers' forward Doug Christie to grab Pierce by the jersey. Both benches emptied and Anthony Peeler tumbled over the press table during the ensuing melee.

Christie, Peeler and Pierce were ejected with technical fouls.

"It got emotional, and I think that helped us," said Seattle's coach, George Karl. "It was a dull game and one of those slow and sloppy games, which I think always helps the lesser team."

The scuffle took on added dimension because Threatt and Christie both have ties to the Sonics. Threatt spent three seasons with them before he was traded to the Lakers, and Christie was Seattle's No. 1 pick in the 1992 draft and was traded to Los Angeles after failing to agree on a contract.

Bulls 94, Nets 86: Chicago won its 10th consecutive game and ninth straight at home as B. J. Arm-

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	17	7	.708	—
Orlando	15	12	.556	3 1/2
Atlanta	11	16	.407	7 1/2
New Jersey	11	16	.407	7 1/2
Boston	11	17	.393	8
Philadelphia	10	18	.357	9
Washington	8	19	.296	10 1/2

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	19	7	.731	—
Chicago	18	8	.692	1
Charlotte	12	14	.463	6 1/2
Cleveland	12	14	.463	6 1/2
Indiana	11	15	.423	8 1/2
Detroit	8	18	.308	11
Milwaukee	7	20	.259	12 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	23	4	.852	—
Utah	20	8	.714	3 1/2
San Antonio	17	11	.607	6 1/2
Denver	13	15	.463	10 1/2
Minnesota	8	19	.296	15 1/2
Dallas	2	24	.077	20 1/2

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	22	3	.880	—
Phoenix	20	5	.800	2
Portland	17	11	.607	6 1/2
Golden State	14	12	.538	9 1/2
LA Clippers	11	15	.423	11 1/2
LA Lakers	9	17	.346	13 1/2
Sacramento	7	19	.269	15 1/2

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

	W	L	Score
Sacramento	7	19	84-83 Bulls
Washington	22	2	92-87 Nets
LA Lakers	9	17	86-84 Bulls
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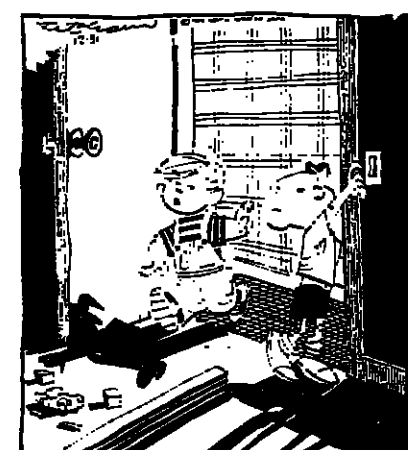
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Dennis the Menace



Look Back in Humor: 1993 as Told by Dave Barry

JANUARY

1: President-elect William Jefferson Rodham Kennedy Clinton, preparing for the task of being the most powerful human on Earth after 4,000 straight months on the campaign trail, sits down with his top aides and a complete set of the World Book Encyclopedia to learn about all these foreign countries.

3: Depressed Outgoing President Bush goes to Russia to see if they have any historic nuclear documents for him to sign.

13: The nomination of Zoe Baird, Clinton's choice for attorney general, appears to be in trouble following reports that she is an illegal alien.

20: The Clinton Inauguration goes off without a hitch, except that Depressed Outgoing President Bush shows up in his bathtub.

23: Zoe Baird is forced to withdraw her name from nomination following a tense 18-hour standoff with agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

FEBRUARY

6: In another setback for the new administration, President Clinton's second choice for attorney general, Kimba Wood, is forced to withdraw from consideration after The Washington Post reports that she failed to pay the federal tax on people who are named after lions.

9: President Clinton announces that he is sending troops "into this blue-colored country next to this pink-colored country here."

15: After a frantic search, President Clinton picks Janet Reno to be his attorney general, citing her "tremendous height."

26: In a tragedy that shocks the nation, a massive bomb blast rocks the World Trade Center, just two days after the World Trade Center bombing episode of "Beavis and Butt-head."

MARCH

1: In Florida, an 11-year-old girl sues for the right to leave her parents and live with her grandparents.

4: In Ohio, a 15-year-old boy sues for the right to leave his parents and live with Michelle Pfeiffer.

10: In Los Angeles, attorneys in the Rodney King assault trial present expert witnesses who state that the officers were influenced by the motorist-beating episode of "Beavis and Butt-head."

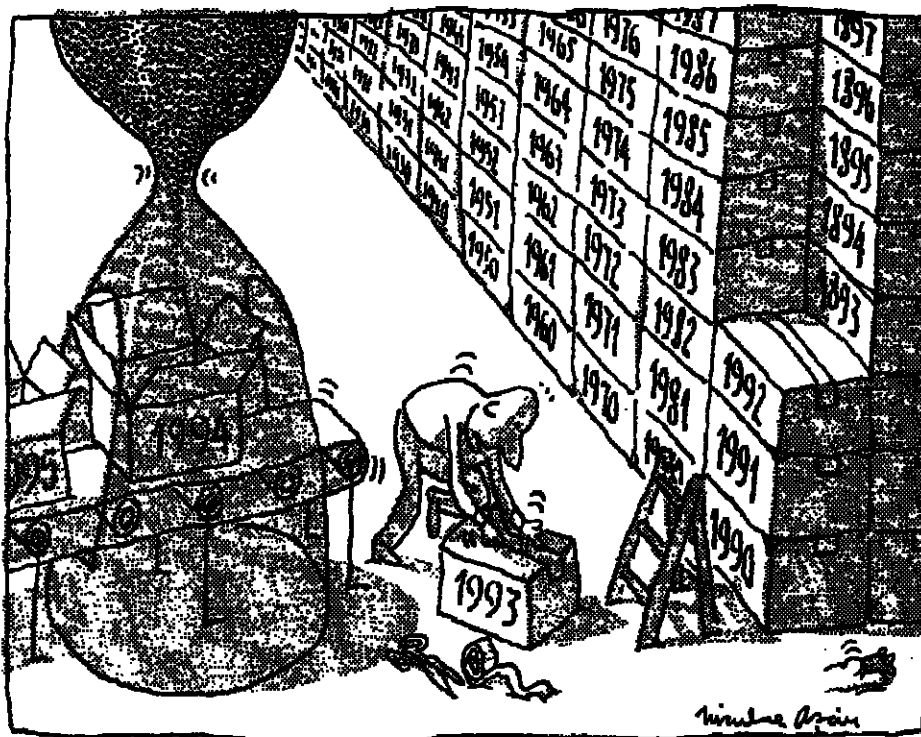
APRIL

11: In his first major foreign-policy address, President Clinton announces that he has located Somalia on the map and decided that our mission will be to feed starving people and capture the evil fugitive warlord General Mohammed Farrah Aidid.

14: Mia Farrow, through her lawyer, presents documents linking Woody Allen to the World Trade Center bombing.

15: In Waco, Texas, agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms attempt to drive Branch Davidian cult members from their compound by using a powerful sound system to play a recording of Vice President Al Gore explaining ozone depletion. Cult members attempt to wave the white flag of surrender, but fall asleep before they can get to the window.

19: Federal authorities, concerned about the



safety of Branch Davidian children under the control of apocalyptic suicidal paranoid loons, develop a seemingly flawless plan: ATTACK THE COMPOUND WITH ARMORED VEHICLES. Everybody is shocked when the violent paranoid loons do not respond well to this.

30: True Item: In an effort to raise money to restore fire-damaged Windsor Palace, Queen Elizabeth II decides to allow the public to tour Buckingham Palace for an admission charge.

MAY

3: Queen Elizabeth II decides to rent Prince Charles out for weddings and bar mitzvahs.

6: True Item: Just-released government documents reveal that Walt Disney was an informant for the FBI.

7: Just-released government documents reveal that from 1948 through 1951 Donald Duck was a member of the Communist Party.

13: In Somalia, U.S. troops are thwarted in their effort to capture warlord General Mohammed Farrah Aidid because he has shrewdly registered under a false name "Fugitive General John Smith" at the Mogadishu Hilton.

JUNE

8: Fighting in Bosnia halts as soldiers on both sides line up to see "Jurassic Park."

15: Canada elects a new prime minister, fueling speculation that people live up there.

17: True Item: A consumer in Seattle reports finding a hypodermic syringe in a can of Diet Pepsi.

JULY

1: A consumer in Detroit reports finding a switchblade knife in a can of Diet Pepsi.

8: In a major breakthrough, Japanese trade negotiators, after two years of stiff resistance, agree to order an American pizza.

13: Massive flooding strikes the Midwest, only days after the massive flooding episode on "Beavis and Butt-head."

25: The Food and Drug Administration announces a ban on products that contain ingredients.

AUGUST

3: A consumer in Baton Rouge reports finding a machete in a can of Diet Pepsi.

14: After weeks of intense debate, Congress passes, and President Clinton signs, a historic budget agreement under which everybody's taxes will be jacked up retroactive to Jan. 1, 1973, and the federal deficit will absolutely, positively, with no loopholes, be reduced as soon as the polar ice cap reaches Ecuador.

28: Michael Jackson cancels a concert in Tokyo because of what a spokesperson describes as "a headache."

SEPTEMBER

1: A consumer in Boston reports finding an AK-47 assault rifle in a can of Diet Pepsi.

5: In a move strongly opposed by the National Rifle Association, the California legislature passes a law requiring a five-day "cooling-off" period on purchases of Diet Pepsi.

13: In a White House treaty-signing ceremony watched around the world, the Midwest conflict finally comes to an end as Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, encouraged by President Clinton, engage in a historic handshake. Conflict resumes immediately when Rabin discovers that Arafat is wearing a "joy buzzer."

18: Michael Jackson cancels a concert in Zurich because of what a spokesperson describes as "the hive."

OCTOBER

2: Michael Jackson cancels a concert in London because of what a spokesperson describes as "post-nasal drip."

3: As tension mounts between the Russian parliament and President Boris Yeltsin, President Clinton, in what will later be viewed as a strategic error, sends officials of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms over to help out.

6: True Item: President Clinton announces that he wants to get the United States out of Somalia and is therefore sending 2,000 more troops there.

10: Michael Jackson cancels a concert in Barcelona because of what a spokesperson describes as "a 14-foot tapeworm."

27: Wildfires rage through Southern California only hours after the broadcast of the wildfire episode of "Beavis and Butt-head."

NOVEMBER

1: Ross Perot claims NAFTA will permit "giant Mexican squirrels" to cross the border and bite people.

9: In a five televised debate over NAFTA, Ross Perot, in what is widely viewed as a tactical error, bites Al Gore on the ankle.

22: On the 30th anniversary of John F. Kennedy's death, a Los Angeles jury views the Zapruder film and concludes that the shooting was a suicide.

DECEMBER

1: A consumer in Orlando reports finding the Ark of the Covenant in a can of Diet Pepsi.

6: An alarming new study shows that 14 percent of Americans do not speak English, and the vast majority of them write computer manuals.

10: In an indicator of the tough anti-crime move sweeping the nation, New Jersey approves the death penalty for talking during movies.

18: A sheepish President Clinton announces that he finally got around to actually READING the NAFTA agreement, and it turns out that Mexico now has 124 seats in the U.S. Senate.

27: The Senate votes to give Texas back to Mexico. There is surprisingly little public opposition to this.

31: In a development that deeply disturbs the international community, the Chicago Tribune reports that the Chinese have agreed to sell nuclear weapons to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. We do not wish to create panic, but this news comes only hours before the scheduled broadcast of the end-of-the-world episode of "Beavis and Butt-head." It's best not to think about it.

PEOPLE

Britain's Honors List

A handful of "ordinary" people made it into the New Year honors on Friday under a new system to make the list of Britain's great and good less class-ridden. Prime Minister John Major invited Britons to submit the names of people whose good works might have been overlooked by official selectors. Among the ordinary Britons honored as a Member of the British Empire were a London bus conductor and the manager of a seaside hotel where Major stayed this year. Among the famous being honored: the actor Derek Jacobi became a knight bachelor, the singer Shirley Bassey became a Commander of the British Empire as did the designer Paul Smith, and the actor Donald Pleasance was awarded the Order of the British Empire. Rebecca Stephens, the first British woman to climb Mount Everest, became an MBE.

Shirley MacLaine is selling a piece of mountaintop after criticism over her plans to build a house there. MacLaine's plan for her land atop Anlaya Mountain in New Mexico caught the attention of her neighbor, former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, who accused her of trying to become "queen of the mountain."

Meanwhile, Harrison Ford is handing over all the benefits, but none of the headaches, of nearly 400 acres along the Snake River to the Jackson Hole Land Trust in Wyoming. The actor and his wife, the screenwriter Melissa Mathison, donated a conservation easement to the trust. They still own the land, but must pay taxes on it, but the trust can prohibit any development on it.

Yves Saint Laurent wasn't having any trouble pulling his new perfume Champagne off the shelves of France by midnight Thursday. Major department stores and perfume shops say they've been sold out since last week. Last October a Paris court ruled that the fashion designer could not use the name Champagne for his latest scent because it "undermined" the reputation of the sparkling wine, and an appeals court upheld the ruling. "You could actually follow the legal battle by watching the sales charts," said Philippe Chareyron, head buyer for the chain Shop R. "People wanted to own the bottle that was going to disappear." The perfume will still be sold under the name Champagne outside France.

The Duchess of York is in Australia with her two daughters, Princess Beatrice and Princess Eugenie, to attend the wedding of her sister, Jane Makins. She will marry Rainer Luedecke, an Australian marketing consultant.

Gérard Depardieu will host the 19th César awards, France's equivalent of the Oscars, in February. Wine produced from Depardieu's own vineyard will be served at the banquet afterward at Fouquet's restaurant on the Champs-Élysées.

The National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences has added

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 5 & 15

WEATHER

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Clouds	Temp	Wind	Clouds
Algeria	16/81	13/55	10/51	12/53	pc	15/81	12/53	pc	15/81
Amsterdam	54/11	12/4	5/1	5/1	2/5	54/11	12/4	5/1	5/1
Antwerp	7/44	10/1	10/50	1/54	pc	7/44	10/1	10/50	1/54
Athens	14/57	8/48	15/81	9/48	pc	14/57	8/48	15/81	9/48
Berlin	16/81	11/52	12/52	8/48	pc	16/81	11/52	12/52	8/48
Brussels	7/44	2/25	7/44	1/29	f	7/44	2/25	7/44	1/29
Bucharest	3/27	1/91	3/27	1/91	pc	3/27	1/91	3/27	1/91
Cairo	7/44	2/25	7/44	3/27	pc	7/44	2/25	7/44	3/27
Copenhagen	6/43	4/29	6/43	3/28	f	6/43	4/29	6/43	3/28
Dublin	3/27	1/91	3/27	1/91	pc	3/27	1/91	3/27	1/91
Edinburgh	6/43	4/29	6/43	3/28	f	6/43	4/29	6/43	3/28
Geneva	11/52	8/48	11/52	8/48	pc	11/52	8/48	11/52	8/48
Hamburg	6/43	4/29	6/43	3/28	f	6/43	4/29	6/43	3/28
London	11/52	8/48	11/52	8/48	pc	11/52	8/48	11/52	8/48
Madrid	12/54	1/54	12/54	1/54	pc	12/54	1/54	12/54	1/54
Moscow	12/54	1/54	12/54	1/54	pc	12/54	1/54	12/54	1/54
Paris	11/52	8/48	11/52	8/48	pc	11/52	8/48	11/52	8/48
Rome	12/54	1/54	12/54	1/54	pc	12/54	1/54	12/54	1/54
Stockholm	12/54	1/54	12/54	1/54	pc	12/54	1/54	12/54	1/54
Vienna	12/54	1/54	12/54	1/54	pc	12/54	1/54	12/54	1/54
Zurich	12/54	1/54	12/54	1/54	pc	12/54	1/54	12/54	1/54

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
The better cold will ease from Washington to Boston this weekend, but there will be a low rain and snow showers. Snow is possible from Detroit to Montreal early in the weekend. A new storm may bring rain to the southern states by Monday. Cold air will rebuild in Canada.

Europe
The main storm track will sink slowly southward toward southwestern France and Italy this weekend. Western France will have heavy rain and strong winds. Showers will extend inland through London and Paris. A large storm will bring wind and rain to southwestern Turkey.

Asia
Beijing will have tranquil weather this weekend. Another blast of cold air will arrive early next week. Japan will also have a moderate winter storm later this weekend and early next week. The southern half of the Philippines will have weather the next several days.

Middle East

	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Clouds	Temp	Wind	Clouds
Beirut	21/70	15/51	10/50	10/50	pc	21/70	15/51	10/50	10/50
Cairo	23/73	15/51	10/50	10/50	pc	23/73	15/51	10/50	10/50
Damascus	18/54	11/52	10/50	10/50	pc	18/54	11/52	10/50	10/50
Jerusalem	18/54	11/52	10/50	10/50	pc	18/54	11/52	10/50	10/50
Riyadh	23/73	15/51	10/50	10/50	pc	23/73	15/51	10/50	10/50
Tel Aviv	23/73	15/51	10/50	10/50	pc	23/73	15/51	10/50	10/50

Legend: s=sunny, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, t=thunderstorms, r=rain, s=snow, f=fog, w=wind, h=high, l=low, W=weather. All temps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1993

Asia

	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Clouds	Temp	Wind	Clouds
Bangkok	22/80	16/54	11/50	11/50	pc	22/80	16/54	11/50	11/50
Beijing	6/43	4/29	6/43	3/28	f	6/43	4/29	6/43	3/28
Hong Kong	20/68	14/57	10/50	10/50	pc	20/68	14/57	10/50	10/50
Manila	31/88	23/73	18/64	18/64	pc	31/88	23/73	18/64	18/64
New Delhi	27/80	19/64	14/57	14/57	pc	27/80	19/64	14/57	14/57
Seoul	3/27	1/91	3/27	1/91	pc	3/27	1/91	3/27	1/91
Shanghai	10/50	1/29	10/50	1/29	pc	10/50	1/29	10/50	1/29
Singapore	28/82	20/68	15/50	15/50	pc	28/82	20/68	15/50	15/50
Tokyo	21/70	15/51	10/50	10/50	pc	21/70	15/51	10/50	10/50
Yokohama	11/52	8/48	11/52	8/48	pc	11/52	8/48	11/52	8/48

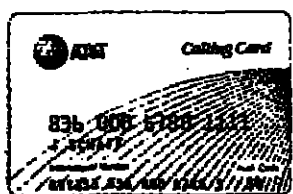
Legend: s=sunny, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, t=thunderstorms, r=rain, s=snow, f=fog, w=wind, h=high, l=low, W=weather. All temps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1993

WEEKEND SKI REPORT



Resort	Depth	Mt.	Res.	Snow	Last	Comments
U.S. States	U.S. States	U.S. States	U.S. States	U.S. States	U.S. States	U.S. States
Alaska	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Good skiing, resort fully open	
Arizona	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Most places skiing well	
California	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Most places skiing well	
Colorado	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Most places skiing well	
Idaho	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Most places skiing well	
Montana	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Most places skiing well	
Nevada	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Most places skiing well	
New Hampshire	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Most places skiing well	
New Mexico	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Most places skiing well	
New York	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Most places skiing well	
North Carolina	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Most places skiing well	
Utah	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Most places skiing well	
Washington	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Most places skiing well	
Wisconsin	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Most places skiing well	
Wyoming	80 110	Good	Good	Var 28/12	Most places skiing well	

Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



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AT&T Access Numbers			
How to call around the world.			
1. Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.			
2. Dial the corresponding AT&T Access Number.			
3. An AT&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.			
To receive your free wallet card of AT&T's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.			
COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA		EUROPE	
Australia	0014-881-011	Austria	022-903-011
China_PRC***	10811	Belgium**	078-11-0010
Guam	010-872	Bulgaria	00-1800-0010
Hong Kong	800-1111	Croatia*	99-38-0011
India**	000-117	Cyprus	080-70010
Indonesia*	00-881-10	Czech Rep	00-420-00101
Japan*	0039-111	Denmark	8001-0010
Korea	009-11	Finland	9800-100-10
Korea**	11*	France	194-0011
Malaysia*	800-0011	Germany	0130-0010
New Zealand	000-911	Greece*	00-800-1311
Philippines*	105-11		
Russia** (Moscow)	155-5042	MIDDLE EAST	
Singapore	295-2872	Bahrain	800-001
Sri Lanka	800-0111-111	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0260
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Israel	177-100-2727
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	Kuwait	800-288
		Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801
		Saudi Arabia	1-800-100
		Turkey*	00-800-12277
		AMERICA'S	
		Argentina*	001-800-210-1111
		Belize*	555
		Bolivia*	1-800-1111
		Brazil	000-8010
		Chile	004-0512
		Colombia	980-11-0010
		Costa Rica**	115
		Ecuador*	119
		El Salvador*	115
		Guatemala*	160
		Guyana**	194
		Honduras**	123
		Mexico****	95-800-463-4240
		Nicaragua (Managua)	174
		Panama	105
		Peru*	19
		Uruguay	001-0410
		Venezuela**	80-011-126
		CARIBBEAN	
		Bahamas	1-800-872-2881
		Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
		British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
		Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
		Granada*	1-800-872-2881
		Haiti*	001-800-972-2881
		Jamaica*	0-800-872-2881
		Neth. Antil	001-800-672-2881
		St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
		AFRICA	
		Gabon*	004-001
		Gambia*	00111
		Kenya*	0800-10
		Liberia	797-79
		Malawi**	101-1992
		Malta*	000-890-111
		Suriname	10